CARNEGIE BRANCH

The Nation.

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The Week.

Secretary Root spoke with much force, at his reception by the Academy of Jurisprudence in Mexico, on the need of developing international private law. International public law has been pretty clearly defined; but as the era of wars and conquests is passing away, and the day has arrived of peaceful invasion of all countries by the citizens of others, it is municipal law, as applicable to foreigners, and as adapted to the new principles of human liberty and the equality of men, that the jurists and statesmen of the world should now endeavor to codify and enforce. It is a fine conception of friendly intercourse and international brotherhood which pervades Mr. Root's speech. There are to be no more hermit nations. Barriers between one land and another are to be more and more broken down. We are to learn of other nations; they are to come and take of our best. There is in constant process, said the Secretary, between the leading peoples of the world, a free and "peaceful interchange of the products of intellect." What a pity that Mr. Root limited it to the intellect! But he had to do so, as a Republican, a protectionist and a member of a stand-pat Administration. Free trade in ideas, in education, in charity, happily cannot be extinguished by any Dingley; but how much higher might Secretary Root's note have risen could he have represented the different countries as freely admitting all products of industry and invention. Yet such an idea could not be urged on Mexico by a member of the Administration which decides that the tariff cannot be touched.

Rumors of the abandonment of various features of the Federal railroad crusade are coincident with criticisms of the Interstate Commerce Commission's whole career, uttered by the State Railroad Commissioners in session at Washington. According to the report adopted last Friday,

> There have been many general rate reductions in different States, followed by reductions on interstate traffic, and, as far as we know, these have all been brought about by affirmative action of the State authorities. So far as we are advised, we know of no general reduction due to any action by the Federal authorities.

This is not a new charge, yet the Federal authorities will have to find some new answer to it, because for a year past the excuse of lack of sufficient power in the Interstate Commerce Commission has been invalid. The State Commissioners, however, speak as disparagingly of the mighty Federal body of to-day as they did in the days when it was annually complaining that its arm was palsied by a Supreme Court decision. Of course, rate reduction is by no means the be-all and end-all of official regulation, though gradual reduction is normally one of its consequences. Yet there is not the slightest indication that either in this or in other matters the Federal Commission is taking the lead in establishing a general policy. If unity is coming, it is through conferences like that recently ended and agreements between the States, not through mere imitation of the policy at Washington.

Although the Sixtieth Congress will not assemble for nearly two months, speculation is already beginning in regard to the committee and other places which are vacant. That Senator Frye will again be president pro tempore of the Senate, Mr. Cannon, Speaker of the House, and Mr. Williams, minority leader, is, of course, settled. Yet it so happens that most of the vacancies caused by defeats and withdrawals occur this year in committees which deal with questions in controversy. The ship-subsidy committee of the House (that on Merchant Marine and Fisheries) has lost four Republicans and two Democrats; the food and meat inspection committee, Agriculture, lost three Republicans and three Democrats; and the tariff committee, Ways and Means, five Republicans and one Democrat. If it were possible to emphasize any further the responsibility of the Speaker for the course of legislation, this situation would do it. The custom of retaining members on their committees year after year modifies, to some extent, the Speaker's absolute power of assignment. He can now put on each of these three committees a clear third of the members, of whatever way of thinking he prefers. He could turn over the Ways and Means Committee to the revisionists. Of course, he will not do so.

The Navy Department solemnly announces that it might be worth while to detail a couple of officers to make a voyage on the Lusitania, to observe the workings of her turbines. After years of hesitation, the Department has finally decided on a few turbine boats, and is thus true to its habit of following—well behind—the lead of other nations. *Nulli Tertius* was, according to *Punch*, an Irishman's name for a proposed Irish war balloon to rival the British *Nulli Secundus*. It ought to be the Navy Department's motto as well. The most recent explanation as to why our latest destroyers, for which the contracts have just been awarded, are to have a speed of only 24 knots, is that these boats are meant to have this speed in all weathers —rain or shine—while, so it is intimated, the foreign boats that are making 33 knots are doing so only on their trial trips. As a matter of fact, it is our American craft which rarely come up to trial-trip speed. Not long ago there was a race of some of our destroyers from New York to Norfolk. One of them broke down, and not one was able to make its alleged speed—only one going as high as 21 knots. The lack of skilled engineers is one reason for the poor showing. But there is obviously no guarantee whatever that the 24-knot boats will be able to make their speed after a year's service, and they would not be able to catch the Lusitania at any time.

Count Okuma has cruelly betrayed the cause of American naval aggrandizement and our ferocious war press, by declaring that the Progressive party, of which he is leader, will not join issue with the Japanese Government because of its pacific attitude on the immigration question. It is Count Okuma who, according to our Jingoes, has been threatening this country with a yellow invasion, and California with conquest; who has been going to seize the Philippines, bombard Vancouver, and make himself master of the Pacific before the Panama Canal was completed. But, like the Frenchman who was astonished to find that he had been speaking prose all his life, the Japanese political leader is "astounded" to learn that he has been preaching war all these months. "Reports of the possibility of war," he said, "had always emanated from the United States, and naturally were copied by the newspapers of Japan."

The bulletin on our imports of farm and forest products is so discouraging, from the protectionist point of view, that we have felt it our duty to look with special care for mitigating circumstances. It is true that the value of farm products imported during the year was larger than ever before, while forest products have been imported in just twice the quantity of ten years ago. But we have positively turned the cloud inside out to look for its silver lining, and we have found a number of commodities which have been imported lately in gratifyingly decreasing quantities. Such are Mexican and Santo Domingan beeswax, German eggs, Belgian cheeses, crude feathers from Argentina, Hongkong, and Japan, sorted, bunched, or prepared

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bristles from the United Kingdom, German prune juice, walnuts from Chili, goatskins from Ecuador, beans and dried peas from Austria-Hungary, and lemons from all the world. Increases in articles like wool and lumber scarcely begin to offset these. Moreover, hidden away between the gray covers of the present bulletin, like a pearl within an unpromising oyster, we have come upon a perfect model for our import trade as the stand-patter would have it. Broom corn is the commodity fortunate enough to provide this object lesson. Imports were six tons in 1904, three tons in 190 and one ton in 1906. So perish all the products of foreign labor.

In New York County the Republicans and the Hearst forces have formed an alliance. Herbert Parsons, president of the Republican County Committee, is now the political partner of that William R. Hearst whom last October he denounced as a man who "does not know what fair play is." We congratulate Mr. Hearst upon this sorely-needed certificate of character, this public admission that Republican estimates of him only a year ago were pure calumnies. If in any one of his future campaigns a Cabinet member should leave Washington to denounce him, in the President's name, he has in Mr. Parsons's league with him an unanswerable reply. One thing is certain: whatever the outcome of the election, and whatever the future may bring forth, Mr. Parsons can never again be heard on the stump in denunciation of the journalist whom last year he described as using "the influences at his command to destroy characters and malign men at will." This surrender to Hearst is nauseating, a deliberate sacrifice of all principles for the sake of procuring a few offices.

Instead of two Democratic parties, the double convention in Massachusetts may have resulted in no Democratic party at all. It is within the possibilities that the Ballot Law Commission may declare void the nominations by both factions, in which event Whitney and Bartlett alike would have to get their names on the ballot by petition, there would be no recognized Democratic State ticket, and all the rights dependent on the party's casting a certain percentage of the State vote would terminate automatically. The question of "regularity," which in a State with our party-column ballot would be likely to overtop most other issues, is of minor importance in a State where there is no premium on the "straight ticket." Whatever may be the decision on the technical point, Bartlett's title must remain under a cloud. Two of his associates on the ticket have already withdrawn because of disgust at the method of the choice. Yet in the comment of the State press personalities have but small part. The Boston *Globe* declares that "perhaps no heavier burden ever has been laid upon [the Massachusetts Democracy] than in this unhappy instance"; and the *Transcript* adds regarding the Bartlett managers that "the methods which they took to enforce their wishes afford sufficient evidence that they were in the minority." Altogether aside from Gen. Bartlett's reputation or personal qualities, it is hardly possible to conceive of his making now a canvass either respectable or successful.

The ousting of Gen. Charles R. Brayton from the Rhode Island State House must be what is known as a "test case." At all events, Gov. Higgins is being congratulated as warmly on the removal of the blind boss's desk from the sheriff's office, as if it signalized the complete redemption of the State from the old sinister influences. It is indeed a victory for sound public sentiment, since Gen. Brayton, who has been all last year conducting business at his office, "often at considerable inconvenience to myself"—in order to spite the reformers—has now given up voluntarily because of the feeling among Republicans "that my continued presence in the sheriff's office endangers the success of the party in the approaching election." We fail to find in his letter of withdrawal, however, any intimation that he will abandon what he calls "legislative or political business." Not to mention other States and cities which have been ruled by bosses not domiciled in public buildings, we have heard tales which indicate that Gen. Brayton has by no means lacked the qualities of leadership outside the sacred edifice. Political dominion may be exercised, as we know, from the corners of hotel lobbies, or barrooms, or even bootblack stands. Cicero would not have so exulted in the expulsion of Catiline had he lived in the days of rapid transit, the telegraph, and the telephone.

Reports that Gov. Hughes may appoint a special prosecutor to try cases growing out of the Metropolitan Street Railway disclosures, are sorrowful reading for the friends of District Attorney Jerome. Such a step, however explained away, could not but be taken as a serious reflection upon him. No one whose opinion is worth anything charges Mr. Jerome with having discovered evidence incriminating the Metropolitan rogues and then deliberately shielding them from prosecution. The complaint is, rather, that he did not himself push investigation home. With every facility, with all the machinery of his powerful office, and after an explicit pledge to the people to follow the Metropolitan trail no matter where it led, he did not vigorously take charge, but confided the work to subordinates who, we now see, were either incompetent or untrustworthy. It was a great opportunity, but it was missed, never to return.

Gov. Hughes in his speech at Jamestown last week attacked one of the most sacred doctrines of modern finance. He boldly denied that the owner of 51 per cent. of the stock of a corporation can do what he pleases in the management of its affairs. The iconoclastic Governor went so far as to maintain that the policy adopted by even the majority in control must be "consistent with good faith and fair dealing with all." If this were true, we ask, what would be the use in fighting and intriguing to get command of the 51 per cent.? Mr. Hughes would plainly cut the nerve of financial enterprise, if he were to insist that the one share over a majority has not a vested right to bond the concern for twice what it is worth, or can pay. We cannot, without regret, observe so conservative a man as Gov Hughes advancing the revolutionary theory that the owners of 51 per cent. of any corporation's stock must not steal the rest.

The Union Pacific Railway's order for close retrenchment need not have been surprising, and hardly deserved the despondency with which the stock market greeted it. The case is simply this—that the railways, from the beginning of the recent "boom" up to this time, have been drawing enormous sums from the money market to pay for new construction and equipment, but have now reached a time when capital is not forthcoming. In former periods similar to that which now exists, such conditions have compelled railway promoters to abandon construction of new lines competing with the old. To-day, the principal difference lies in the fact that competitive building has for years been discouraged, the capital formerly devoted to such purposes being used for increase of track and equipment of existing lines. But for this later process just as much capital has been necessary as for that of the eighties and the seventies; it has been obtained through sale of new railway securities. When capital could not thus be secured, it was an obvious duty to curtail plans for new expenditure. This forced retrenchment is by no means an unmixed evil. Purchases of enormous quantities of material by the railways, at highly inflated prices, have contributed largely, not only to the strain on credit, but to the abnormal condition of the market for commodities. To all far-seeing observers it has been evident for some time past that the feverish demand for all sorts of manufactured goods was leading to unwholesome conditions throughout the

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commercial world. Abnormal activity in railway building, as in other branches of construction, was absorbing capital at the moment when the unusually active manufacture created by such demands, was itself compelled to bid for pretty much all of the capital available. The movement in this dangerous circle could not go on forever. Railway men, and indeed the manufacturers themselves, understood some months ago that unless the pace were prudently slackened, an actual break-down of credit might easily be ahead. James J. Hill's rather gloomy forecast of continued increase in the demands of trade on transportation facilities—an increase for which the railways, with a retrenchment policy, could not provide—will probably be answered by a movement of trade to adjust itself to the new situation of the railways. The reasons for conservative retrenchment are as great in the one direction as in the other.

If the aim of the telegraphers was to make their union ridiculous, their strike must be voted a great success. From their course up to date, these principles of unionism are clearly to be deduced: (1) Anybody can call a strike. In this case, it was some unknown man or boy who blew a whistle, and the operators obediently walked out. But (2) the responsible officers of the union cannot call a strike off. When the president of the national association attempts to do so, he is "suspended from his office," and the announcement sent forth that the strike will be hereafter conducted by "men who have red blood." Not even the authors of these heroics can be deceived by them. When a public and official statement has been made that the strikers have not a ghost of a chance of winning, and that their funds are exhausted, nothing is left but for every man to go and get his job back if he can.

A unique course of public lectures began yesterday afternoon at Columbia University. It is the first of a series to be given, one a week, by some twenty-two Columbia professors. They will describe in non-technical language the achievements of modern research and scholarship in their various subjects, with a forecast of future progress. Thus it will be a sort of "congress of the sciences"—using that phrase in its widest meaning—held in a single university, and manned by its own professors. The course, on paper, looks somewhat formidable. It begins with the physical sciences—physics, chemistry, astronomy, and geology. Then follow biology, physiology, and botany. After this survey of the natural sciences, comes the group of social sciences—anthropology, archæology, history, economics, politics, jurisprudence, and sociology. Next comes an opening lecture upon philosophy in general, then one on psychology, metaphysics, and ethics, respectively. Two lectures on philology, as the basis for thought and its expression, and on literature, bring the course to a close. The circular announcing these lectures notes that the subdivision of the domain of knowledge has been carried so far "that few university men are able to keep themselves informed of the movements in neighboring fields, or to obtain even a general view of the remoter fields in which the majority of their colleagues are working." This ignorance, as well as that of the general public, this course of lectures aims to dissipate.

In Russia, where things are different from everywhere else, it would appear that water can rise higher than its source. In the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Josef Hessen, one of the leaders of the Constitutional Democrats and editor of the official organ of that party, declares that, in spite of the Government's tampering with the electoral laws for the avowed purpose of insuring the return of a Conservative Duma, it is by no means confident of victory. He points out that in the elections for the second Duma the same tactics were pursued without appreciable effect. Every provincial electoral college has been so reconstructed as to insure a landlord majority, every obstacle has been placed in the way of the Liberal parties, and yet Mr. Hessen predicts that a reactionary majority will not be chosen. The second stage in the process of choosing the Duma shows, as elected out of a total of 1,903 electors, 516 of the Opposition, 1,131 Moderates, Octobrists, and members of the Right, and 256 without party affiliations. If it be remembered that in the preceding elections the official figures have always greatly underestimated the strength of the Opposition, and that a large number of candidates who call themselves Moderates, to avoid police interference, are in reality anti-governmental, it is apparent that the expected conservative Duma is not very secure. Why an apparently conservative electorate should choose liberal representatives is, after all, not so difficult a question to answer in Russia. Even the most confirmed reactionaries cannot but choose a deputy of some intelligence. And once a man is endowed with that gift in Russia, he is sure to perceive that to landlord, peasant, workman, or professional man the present system is a dead weight and a danger.

The interview between Sultan Abd-el-Aziz and the French Minister to Morocco at Rabat, last week, marked the end of only the first episode in the Moroccan drama. Alarums and excursions are over, for some time to come at least, and diplomatic dialogue is henceforth to carry the plot along. The French representative is said to have insisted on the strict enforcement of the terms of the Act of Algeciras, and the Sultan extended his promise to that effect. But in reality both parties to the interview must have been aware that it is now impossible to return to the *status quo ante* Casablanca. The interest has shifted for the moment to the rebellious brother of the Sultan, whom Abd-el-Aziz and the French government must both take into account. Should it come to actual war between the rival rulers, with whom will the French government side? If it lends its aid to the present *de facto* Sultan, France must thereby acquire a degree of influence at Fez such as she had scarcely hoped for within so brief a period after Algeciras. That French arms should be turned against Abd-el-Aziz is, at present, incredible. That the French should remain neutral is scarcely more possible, in view of the fact that a prolonged civil war would again postpone the execution of the reforms on which France has been insisting and give her repeated opportunities for intervention. After the interview, the French Minister conferred on the Sultan the cross of the Legion of Honor. Presumably, this is to replace the Moroccan crown jewels which are now being pawned in Paris.

The looting of church treasures is a form of anti-clericalism which even the most hardened Jacobin could scarcely countenance. While the French authorities are proceeding with the apprehension and punishment of the criminals concerned in the pillaging of the Church of Ambazac, near Limoges, the Italian government, yielding to a long-existing demand, has decided to make an inventory of ecclesiastical art property, with a view to determining the losses that have already been incurred. In the absence of actual evidence, it is surprising to find a newspaper like the Paris *Temps* bring forward such broad charges against this country, as when it declares its belief in the existence of an international syndicate of art-dealers which encounters no difficulty in disposing of stolen treasures in England and America, "especially in the latter country, where collectors are not particular about their origin. Once their authenticity is established, they care little how the seller procured them." The *Temps* must have been misled by our notorious habit of "collecting" souvenirs. As a matter of fact, the incident of the cope of Ascoli should be a standing refutation of the charge. Not that the accusation fails to bring with it a certain thrill of pride. Once upon a time the American collector's demands were satisfied by having rare old treasures of various kinds made expressly for him. Now he stoutly insists upon the original thing.

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TEMPTATIONS OF FINANCIERS.

There is a shrewd saying that "an established character for honesty is too great a temptation for any man." This is the theme of one of Victor Hugo s novels. When the romances and dramas of Metropolitan finance come to be written, we may discover what was the too powerful temptation of the men responsible for the tangled web which Mr. Ivins, counsel of the Public Service Commission, is now *un*weaving. They certainly had an established character, if not exactly for scrupulous honesty, at least for great business skill, very large resources, and unfettered power. The total was too much for them. Instead of spelling responsibility, it spelled to them opportunity; and having unlimited command of vast properties and huge sums of money, they were doubtless astonished at their own moderation.

From their various activities, as now partially revealed, we see corporations acquiring uses undreamed of by the writers of text-books. Personal bills would soon cease to have their terrors, if the Metropolitan practice of paying them out of corporate funds were only extended. And the support of charities and of scientific investigations by the Civic Federation would be comparatively simple, if chargeable to a "construction account."

The corporation furnishes also a new way to pay old debts. For example, Anthony N. Brady testified that he had picked up, in 1898, the title to an undertaking known as the Wall and Cortland Street Ferries Railway Company. This concern neither then nor since has possessed a track, a car, a horse, or an electrical equipment. It had, however, a franchise, and for this Mr. Brady paid $200,000. In 1902, the Metropolitan Securities Company bought Mr. Brady's paper railway. He had agreed to sell for the $200,000 which he himself had paid, plus $50,000 interest. This sale had been personally made through the late William C. Whitney. When the company's lawyers came to pay Mr. Brady, they handed him a check, not for $250,000, but for $965,607.19, and with it "a memorandum" instructing Brady to distribute this unexpected $715,600, through personal checks of his own, to William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, Thomas Dolan, William L. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener, and the Stock Exchange house of Moore & Schley. The first five names on this memorandum make up the list of the "Metropolitan ring," as all Wall Street knew them. Of the five beneficiaries outside of the broker firm, three—Messrs. Dolan, Elkins, and Widener—were at the time directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway, whose assets had just passed into possession of the holding company which drew the check to Brady. Widener had figured, three months before, as chairman of the street railway shareholders' meeting, where he had suppressed the protests of minority owners, bidding them to vote for the lease which delivered their assets to the Securities Company and discuss it afterward. Whitney and Ryan, though neither was at the time a director in either company, were both well known to be the guiding spirits in the street railway company's financial management. Later Messrs. Dolan, Widener, and Elkins explained that these checks for $111,652.78 had each to do with a "loan matter," as every one of those gentlemen had lent $100,000 to Mr. Whitney two years previously. It would appear, then, that Mr. Ryan made exactly the same loan, on the same day, as his check was also precisely $111,652.78. Furthermore, it follows that Mr. Whitney likewise lent himself the same sum on the same day, since one of the Brady checks was to his order, and was the same to a penny, $111,652.78.

Seriously, these shameful disclosures, of which it is well understood that the worst are yet to come, point one old corporate moral with fresh and conclusive force. No one man, no executive committee, can be trusted with unlimited power. No president of a corporation should have the right to pay out $100,000 or more, and have it carried along on the books year after year, as a "suspense account." It matters not what the financial genius of a chairman of an executive committee may be; for the directors to place all power in his hands, is not only to be false to their own duty, but to subject him to the strain of a temptation too great for any man to bear. In this light, the wording of the Harriman proxies at the annual meeting of the Union Pacific is amazing—

> Including specifically the approval and ratification of all action of the board of directors and of the executive committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders, hereby ratifying and confirming all that any of the said attorneys or the substitutes may lawfully do at said meeting in the name, place, and stead of the undersigned.

This is not only abdication by the stockholders, it is leading Harriman into temptation. It practically places a blank check in his hands for him to do with what he will.

The doctrine of circumscribed power is everywhere recognized in our political life. Till recently, it had been in our financial life. Directors made at least a pretence of directing, and stockholders would insist upon having the facts before voting. But the tendency has been, of late, to concentrate financial control. By means of voting trusts and small executive committees, the practical disposal of great corporate properties has been put into the hands of a few men, sometimes of one man. Now, human nature is one thing. It is the same in the financier that it is in the politician. If the latter cannot endure too great power, neither can the former. And if we hedge our rulers about with limitations and jealous scrutiny, the need of the same thing in the case of great corporation managers is obvious. We ought not to confide even to the ablest and most upright president or chairman powers which we know would be dangerous in the hands of an unscrupulous man. Against the latter, the general system of accountability should protect us; and the former should have it as a protection against himself.

The argument for publicity of corporation accounts is powerfully reinforced by these Metropolitan revelations. Entry after entry on the books could not bear the light. They would never have been placed there if all were open all the time to public inspection. Doctored, secret, and misleading accounts are another temptation from which great financiers should devoutly pray to be delivered. It should not be left to an occasional investigation to tear away the veils; the constant rule should be entire publicity. That would be hard on the Quiggs and other "accelerators" of public opinion, for no company would dare publish the payments of money to them; but it is better that Quigg should suffer than that Ryan should be tempted beyond the resisting point.

INTEREST RATES AND IMPERIALISM.

The present high rates for money throughout the world have a direct connection with Imperialism. When the Philippines were acquired in 1899, the most serious economic argument advanced for that step was the necessity of new outlets for capital. Interest rates had been declining all over the world, because the older civilized countries had become fully equipped with the machinery of production. The railway network of Europe and America, it was said, was practically complete; old cotton mills, woollen mills, and iron mills were constantly being abandoned because unable to compete with the improved and newer establishments; hence profitable employment of capital for the creation of new enterprises would be found in the exploitation of the undeveloped countries.

Whatever force this argument may have had, apart from moral and political considerations, conditions have entirely changed within the past eight years. We have had radical improvements in transportation and manufacture, which have relegated old equipment to the scrap heap; other causes lie in the cost of Imperialism itself. The increase of the English public debt by $1,000,000,000, as the result of the war in South Africa, and the increase of the debt of Japan by about $700,000,000, and probably that

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of Russia by an equal amount, account for the absorption of much of the capital which is now so eagerly desired for constructive work at home. Even in the United States the increase in military and naval expenditures has taken millions that might have been applied to productive uses. When the railways, therefore, have come into the money market demanding the means for increasing their trackage, building larger and more economical cars, and adapting bridges and terminals to the new conditions, it is not surprising that they have found the stock of available capital already bespoken.

As early as 1894, such students as Leroy-Beaulieu predicted that, other conditions being equal, interest rates would continue for some years to decline, because of the rapid accumulation of capital. In view of the stable conditions of the French market and the absence of anything but flurries in regard to war, the quotations of French *rentes* afford perhaps as accurate an indication as can be found of changes in the return upon capital. The 3 per cents showed an average quotation in 1894 of 100.93, which made their yield, without deducting taxes, less than 3 per cent. By 1897, when the movement of accumulating capital reached its limit, the quotation went as high as 105. In 1899 came the outbreak of war in South Africa, collapse of the Kaffir properties, and the dumping of great quantities of English war loans upon the market. By the year 1900 the average quotation of the 3 per cent. *rentes* had fallen to 100.59, and by 1904, under the influence of the war in the East, the quotation was 97.54. The mean for 1906 was 97.66, but the figures for the current year have been down to 94.50, indicating that this premier security is now near a 3½ per cent. basis.

Changes in discount rates at Berlin, London, and Paris have told the same story. The mean at the Imperial Bank of Germany was 3.84 per cent. in 1897, 5.33 per cent. in 1900, and has recently been as high as 5½ per cent. At London, the Bank of England average was 2.78 per cent. in 1897 and 4.27 per cent. in 1906. Perhaps the most striking evidence of the scarcity of capital is the practical cessation of refunding operations in Europe. The Italian Government squeezed in last year, at a time of comparative ease in the money markets, with a conversion of its 4 per cents, but it was necessary to fix the interest rate for six years at 3¾ per cent., and, after July 1, 1912, at 3½ per cent., though prior to the war between Russia and Japan a much more favorable rate had been expected. The practical abandonment of further conversions by the Japanese Government is in striking contrast with events which were going on during the period of redundant capital. When the Prussian Government, in 1897, carried out the conversion of $850,000,000 of consolidated 4 per cent. securities, which had risen above par, the Prussian Minister recalled the fact that in 1894 France had converted her 4½ per cents at 3½ per cent.; that Sweden, Norway, Luxembourg, Zurich, Saxe-Gotha, Wurtemburg, and Bavaria had effected similar conversions, and that Denmark, Belgium, and Holland had converted 3½ per cents into 3 per cents. Between 1887 and 1900, the Russian conversions were so effective that Russia was able to draw from Western Europe nearly $1,000,000,000 in new capital, while suffering practically no net increase in her interest charges.

The lesson of all this is that Imperialism, upon the economic ground of the necessity for new outlets for capital, has been brought to at least a temporary halt. There is so little money seeking investment in strictly commercial enterprises in the Philippines that the Government has been compelled to guarantee interest upon a part of the new railway contracts and upon the capital of the agricultural bank. In Cochin-China, Manchuria, and Korea, France and Japan are compelled to carry on their chief enterprises under the authority and with the capital of the state, rather than by the free initiative of private investors. While the demand for new openings for capital will probably recur within a decade or two, when the savings fund again becomes large, by reason of the enormous accumulating power of the leading civilized peoples, it is evident that for the present the economic reasons for Imperialism have ceased to be at all convincing.

LIGHT ON DARKEST JAMES.

Henry James, besides writing a new story suggested by his recent American visit, is also working upon an edition of his novels, of which the first volume is shortly to appear. It is said that there will be a preface to each, and it is also reported in London that the author is "revising very generously." James himself, in one of his short stories, described a writer as "pricking in lights," as he read his proof. Some may hope that the novelist will try the benefit of that process upon certain of his own darker passages. But we doubt very much if he will concede so much to the unregenerate. If they cannot understand him, he is not the man to undertake to supply them with both eyes and intellect.

The now proverbial obscurity of Henry James's style has a beam of light thrown upon it in W. A. Gill's *Atlantic* article upon "Henry James and his Double." With its main thesis, that the American writer is a sort of reincarnation of Marivaux, a French essayist, playwright, and novelist of the eighteenth century, we do not concern ourselves; but one of the minor points of parallelism adduced is to the purpose. Marivaux, said Sainte-Beuve, had the *style parlé*. "He copies it as closely as he can, with all its little carelessnesses, with the small words that constantly recur, and, as it were, the very gestures." Mr. Gill remarks briefly on the similarity to James. It really goes to the heart of the matter, so far as the mere outward form of writing is in question. James's style is *parlé* in a double sense. It not only follows the methods of conversation—with its syncopations, its suspended sense, its parentheses, its unconventional turns—but it also is made to *sound* like conversation. For some years, as is well known, Mr. James has dictated most of his writing. This habit has doubtless heightened the impression, not that he talks like a book, but that his books talk with him. Simple souls troubled by any given refractory sentence or page of his writings, will find an almost infallible solvent in reading it aloud slowly—or, if their own way of gabbling is too strong for them, in imagining how a reflective artist, feeling for his word, balancing his phrase, seeking the nice shade for his thought, would deliberately *utter* the passage to his secretary. Dictated matter necessarily aims more at the ear than the eye; and, remembering that James's is a spoken style, in both meanings of the word, baffled readers would do well to try to understand by hearing.

We are perfectly aware that all this cuts no deeper than the bark. The true James subtleties are those of thought. A man might perfectly grasp every sentence in "The Sacred Fount," and still feel dazed at the drift and meaning of the whole. The same could be said, in a less degree, of "The Golden Bowl." Both are compact of delicate and elusive suggestion, rather than blurting expression, and he who does not keep his mind bent to the task of following the faintly-marked path, must needs go astray. But such books are obviously not meant for the general. They who write them, perforce, or of set choice, limit their audience. And we suppose the defence of such works always comes down to something like Mrs. Browning's protest against those who insisted that her husband was obscure. She wrote to Robert, after he had sent her a volume of his poems:

> People who still complain of darkness are blind. . . . Subtleties of thought which are not directly apprehensible by minds of a common range are here, as elsewhere in your writings, but if to utter things "hard to be understood" from *that* cause be an offence, why, we may begin with "our beloved brother Paul," you know, and go down through all the geniuses of the world, and bid them put away their inspirations.

Whether James's style is a good style, or not, is scarcely the point. It is the form in which he has chosen to express

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himself. That his way of writing fits his mental processes, like glove to hand, is obvious. It is the clearest case of the style being of the man. Now, whether the man be worth trying to understand is a question which people may debate as they please. But if the dispute be whether he can be understood, by those who go about it in the right way, it is one of the idlest and most vexatious of controversies. All the newspaper jokes and the afternoon-tea brilliances and the gibes of the critics about "darkest James" simply prove that superficial people do not catch what was never meant for them.

The supposition, or the pathetic wish, that Henry James might write "clear and plain," like those novelists of whom Mr. Howells has just said that they apparently suppose that "their work can do without literary quality," betrays a hopeless confusion about the whole subject. There is, of course, no doubt that James could do the grammar-school English of the "best sellers," if he chose. He could do it with his left hand, and in his sleep. But he has deliberately gone his own way, with his eyes open, knowing perfectly well, we may be sure, just the kind of appreciation to which he was limiting himself. And if it be a proof of fine writing to win the admiration of fine writers, he has not missed it. No one has had higher praise from the best craftsmen of his time, who admire him most precisely for his mastery of style. Themselves knowing the difficulty of making language come obedient to each refinement or variant of thought, they marvel at his command of the fit word, the exact phrase, the fatally correct shading. And it is barely possible that Henry James finds in their approval more contentment than he would in the laudations of ninety and nine who charge him with being obscure.

SOME MUSEUM PROBLEMS.

The recent opening of the new museum of the Essex Institute in Salem, Mass., which aims, among other things, to give a view of life in New England during colonial days, is certain to start afresh the perennial discussion as to the future of our ethnological collections. Museums of the type of the American Museum of Natural History in this city have their problems as truly as those devoted to the fine arts. They, too, suffer from the generous but indiscreet benefactor who wills a collection on condition that it be retained intact—its rubbish and duplicates as well as its exhibits of value. And museums like the Essex Institute, which have more or less a local character, are constantly in danger of having to devote a room to some hero of their particular city whose achievements in a distant quarter of the globe are the excuse for adding books and curiosities valuable enough in themselves, but wholly out of keeping with the general purposes of the institution.

An institution the size of the American Natural History Museum has fewer troubles of this kind, but the very complexity and magnitude of the collections bring up other problems. Primarily, there is a certain rivalry between the natural history and the ethnographical and anthropological collections; but transcending that are three questions of a general nature which sooner or later every museum must face: Is it to be purely a resort for popular entertainment? Is its object the serious instruction of visitors? Or is the promotion of research its main purpose? The great majority of the visitors are bent purely on entertainment, much as they would go to a Sunday evening vaudeville concert. Striking groups of native races, or the memorabilia of an Arctic expedition, the largest meteorite yet found, and the latest skeleton of a prehistoric creature are the things that appeal to them. The significance of these objects is plain; they afford a ready excuse for ohs and ahs. The hope of museum curators, of course, is that those people who are attracted by the more showy exhibits will be awakened to a serious interest in the more strictly scientific displays; that the men who come to be amused will remain to study. But even where the purpose is to arrest the attention of the multitude, the method of display must never fall into the fatal error of sacrificing essential truth to the merely spectacular.

When it comes to those persons who visit a museum for serious instruction, the problem is more difficult. The striking exhibit they glance at; but they wish to complete some study or to master in a general way some one subject. They may be school children or college students sent by their teachers to get a view of a phase in the evolution of species. But, as has recently been pointed out, if a great museum is to be laid out for thorough and systematic study of this kind, the whole is likely to become "a maze of separate and intercrossing systems," wholly confusing to any visitor who is not already an expert. In the arrangement of material there must be some compromise worked out between the rigidly scientific and the merely popular.

Finally, if the student is bent on profound research, he finds even an ordinarily systematic arrangement unsatisfactory. He must have access to every specimen, to every duplicate which the museum possesses, and he is by no means content if he is referred to the cellar and allowed to open box after box of valuable but discarded objects. Moreover, as Prof. George A. Dorsey of the Field Columbia Museum has pointed out in *Science*, collections "forced into retirement always suffer," not only by the inevitable deterioration which follows storing, but by the loss of personal interest as well. Yet the display of every object required by the specialist in his researches would not only be physically impossible: it would bewilder the visitor who wants to see only a few typical specimens in any one line; and it would nearly destroy the usefulness of the museum as an instructor of the general public.

The great museums in large cities suffer most from the complexity of the demands upon them. All three kinds of visitors pour in, and exhibits often increase much faster than wings to accommodate them. Hence, it is a fact that the most representative and systematic collections are frequently to be found in small museums, which are not bothered by a great mass of exhibits along many lines. In a small city, too, the short distances make it easy for classes to assemble in the museum. Along this line the Essex Institute has done much for popular education, more, probably, in proportion to its means, than the American Natural History Museum has been able to do, on account of its distance from Brooklyn and the Bronx, and even from some of our own Manhattan schools. Hence, Prof. Franz Boas has volunteered in *Science* the suggestion that every encouragement be given to the movement to establish school museums. Indeed, he is of the opinion that if museums are to fulfil only serious and scientific educational purposes, as opposed to popular entertainment, small and not large ones are desirable. At the same time, he admits that the large museum has its definite functions as the storehouse of great "series of material which for all time to come must form the basis of scientific inductions."

The solution of these problems in any instance must depend on the size and purpose of the museum. Ultimately we may see the establishment of collections for the public and those intended only for men who are giving their lives to science and research.

A CENTURY OF GEOLOGY.

The Geological Society of London has just been celebrating its centennial, and the speakers of the occasion have dwelt on the vast strides which the science has made in the hundred years and the profound influence which it has had on our conception of man and the universe. The beginnings of geology were the first crude speculations as to the history and structure of the world, a subject that could not fail to excite the curiosity and stimulate the imagination of primitive man. But the ancient cosmogonies and creation-myths were framed with what now seems to us sublime indiffer-

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ence to easily observed facts. As Sir Archibald Geikie, the president of the Society for the year, pointed out in his address, the science, according to any modern view, remained in its infancy till toward the end of the eighteenth century. Before that time geologists believed that valleys and mountains were produced by great and sudden upheavals, and that each plant and animal in the long series preserved in the rocks was a special creation. This is the conception embedded in Blake's "Tiger," with its question, "Did he who made the lamb make thee?" Palissy, Guettard, and perhaps others had propounded theories which have since found acceptance; but it was left for James Hutton, in his "Theory of the Earth," 1785, to put forward the new ideas with a lucidity and force that compelled attention. A long controversy raged between his disciples and those of the old school, headed by the Saxon mineralogist Werner; but Hutton was sustained by Playfair, James Hall, and later Charles Lyell. So recently as a generation ago Lyell, born in 1797, was still looked upon as the great champion of uniformitarianism—the doctrine that existing causes, acting in the same manner and with the same intensity as at the present time, are sufficient to account for all geological changes. His "Principles of Geology" was a standard text-book; it ran through many editions in England and America; and from 1830, the year of first publication, till his death in 1875, this book prepared the educated classes to believe that nature's processes are uniform.

Popular interest in the subject was immensely strengthened by the writings of a man who, though not a geologist, had been profoundly influenced by Lyell; that is, Charles Darwin. In his "Origin of Species," 1859, he applied to the development of plants and animals the same theory of uniformitarianism that Lyell and his adherents had applied to the structure of the earth. There were no special creations, but all living things, including man himself, were the product of steadily working forces. This bold attack on the first chapters of Genesis, as commonly accepted, aroused an intellectual storm which only those whose memories run back thirty or forty years can really understand. Lyell and his fellow scientists had been the sappers and miners, slowly but surely destroying the notion that the Maker of the Universe had been incessantly interfering in the operation of it. Darwin, drawing many of his arguments from that branch of geology which is now a distinct science, palæontology, had brought the truth home to men's hearts. Before the "Origin of Species," uniformitarianism had been in the minds of the generality an abstract idea that excited as little emotion as the binomial theorem. Darwin, by applying it to human kind, shook men's dearest convictions, their most passionate faith. It is no marvel that he and his followers drew upon themselves the thunder from a thousand pulpits; and that even in Oxford a learned divine asserted that the fossils in the rocks, of which the new heretics made so much, were placed there by the Devil on purpose to mislead human inquirers.

But all this bitterness and heat have now passed into the limbo of "old, unhappy, far-off things, and battles long ago." The statement that man is descended from a monkey, or even a jelly-fish, is coolly admitted by the most ardent theologian. So deeply has the notion of uniformitarianism penetrated the consciousness of educated men that we look upon it as we look upon the law of gravitation, or any other commonplace. Indeed, we no longer realize how wide a gulf the geologists and allied scientists have eroded between us and our grandfathers. The palæontologists of 1907 are still unearthing fossils that exhibit the genealogy of the horse and the elephant; but popular attention now seems turning toward the more terrific manifestations of natural law in earthquakes and volcanoes. For such study the last twenty-five years have provided an unusual amount of material. The catastrophe of August, 1883, which rent asunder the island of Krakatoa, has been followed by a succession of appalling disturbances of the earth's crust: the reawakening of the New Zealand volcano, Tarawera, and the resultant destruction of the famous pink and white terraces of Rotomahana; the earthquake at Charleston, S. C.; the long series of earthquakes in Japan, one of them perhaps the most formidable yet recorded; and the earth-movements of southeastern Alaska, disrupting the Muir glacier. The events in 1902 are still fresh in mind: the destruction by earthquake of considerable parts of Chilpancinzo in Mexico and Quetzaltenango in Guatemala; the eruptions in the West Indies, with the annihilation of Saint-Pierre; and the foundering of the island of Tori-Shima in Japanese waters. And then, more recently, the vast disturbances in Formosa, the new chapter in the history of Vesuvius, and the earthquakes of San Francisco, Valparaiso, and Jamaica.

Here are tremendous catastrophes which a century and a half ago would have been widely regarded as unmistakable evidence of the direct interposition of Providence to punish a guilty world. Men would have instantly recalled Isaiah's threat against Jerusalem, "Thou shalt be visited of the Lord of hosts with thunder and with earthquake, and great noise, . . . and the flame of devouring fire." But to-day we see in these disasters nothing but the steady and inevitable settling of the earth's crust and the display of those Titanic forces which, without haste and without rest, regardless of puny man, his follies, his sins, and his card-houses, work from everlasting to everlasting.

MEETING OF GERMAN PHILOLOGISTS.

BASLE, September 29.

A notable gathering of scholars, the forty-ninth meeting of the Versammlung deutscher Philologen und Schulmänner, has been held in Basle, September 23 to 28. In most of the addresses of welcome allusion was made to the fact that Basle had the honor of entertaining the association once before, just sixty years ago. In comparing the programme of the early meeting with that of to-day one is impressed by the greater variety of interests at present represented. Then attention was centred almost exclusively on classical philology, with a section for the pedagogical side and a short glance at the Oriental languages; now there are ten sections in all, sections for classical, Indo-European, and Oriental philology, pedagogy, Germanic, Romance, and English philology, archæology, history and epigraphy, and mathematics and the natural sciences. The association has felt the same difficulty that similar associations in America have felt, namely that of adapting the programme, to such a variety of topics. In accordance with suggestions made at the last meeting, more time was devoted this year to the sessions of the various sections, and care was taken to have in the general sessions only such papers and addresses as promised to be of general appeal.

The most interesting of the general sessions was one in which four addresses were held on the subject of university and school, especially the university training of teachers, Professor Klein speaking for mathematics and the natural sciences; Prof. Paul Wendland of Breslau for the classics; Prof. Alois Brandl of Berlin for modern languages, and Prof. Adolf Harnack of Berlin for history and religion. The addresses were subsequently discussed in a very animated session of the pedagogical section. Professor Harnack's admirable address, perhaps the finest of the whole meeting, pointed out among other things that in the training of teachers of history there were especially three weak places that should be strengthened by new courses at the universities: first, lack of a comprehensive view embracing in broad outlines the whole course of history and connecting the scattered periods that have been studied in detail; second, lack of a proper knowledge and appreciation of the period of the Roman Emperors and the first few centuries of Christianity, the period in which those Christian ideals were developed which in conflict or in combination with the earlier classic ideals reawakened by the Renaissance have determined the course of modern history; third, lack of knowledge of government and institutions of to-day. This ignorance of their own government probably does not exist to the same degree among American students; but it may well be asked whether the first two points do not contain valuable suggestions for American universities.

Professor Brandl's strong emphasis of the practical side of modern language study

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aroused stout opposition from others among the modern philologists, who would lay the stress upon the cultural value of the study of the literature. His suggestion that in the schools English should be begun first, then French, and then Latin, instead of the reverse order which now prevails, aroused the classical philologists. In fact the warm discussion of the address, the feeling shown by the speakers, and also by the audience in its free expression of approval and disapproval, all made one realize that these issues, are still very much alive in Germany.

It is, of course, impossible to do justice here to the rich programmes of the various sections. Prof. G. E. Hale of Chicago read a paper before the classical philologists, "Indogermanische Modus-Syntax, eine Kritik und ein System." Prof. Karl Lamprecht gave an informal talk before the historical section, explaining the equipment and plans for his new seminar for universal history and Kulturgeschichte, to be opened this fall in Leipzig. With a thorough study of German civilization as a basis, the civilization of other countries is to be studied, at first certain more important typical ones. The two thus far selected for especial attention are the United States and Japan; and Professor Lamprecht had at the meeting an exhibit of part of the material already available for the study of these two countries. In addition to the ordinary source-material, the seminar has for Japan an extensive collection of its art, and for the United States a collection of material for acquainting the student with the external side, the *milieu* of our civilization. It seemed decidedly odd to find here on exhibition many of our familiar albums of views, also lantern slides, a few American newspapers, and several numbers of the German-American magazine *Die Glocke*.

Graz was chosen as the place of the next meeting. NEIL C. BROOKS.

CONGRESS OF THE RISORGIMENTO.

ROME, September 18.

The second congress of the National Society for the History of the Italian Risorgimento was held in Perugia from September 12 to 14, and proved the most notable among the various congresses organized in connection with the summer exhibition of old Umbrian art in that city. The proceedings were a gratifying demonstration of the vigorous life to which the new Italian society of modern history has been born, and, unlike those of many congresses, presented concrete results, which should contribute materially to the advancement of historical studies. The society, which counts but nine months of existence, has been placed under the patronage of Victor Emanuel III., and includes among its life members the Queen Mother, the Dukes of Genoa and of Aosta, the Ministers of the Interior, of Public Instruction, of War, and of the Navy, as well as a number of municipalities, libraries, and learned societies; the total number of its life members is thirty-five, and of its ordinary members four hundred and eighty-four, including several foreigners, French, English, and American.

The first number of the new historical review, *Il Risorgimento Italiano, Rivista Storica,* the organ of the society, will appear on January 1, 1908, printed by the publisher Bocca, and edited by Benjamin Manzone, editor of the *Rivista Storica del Risorgimento Italiano,* which suspended publication in 1900. The committee on editing announced the initiation of two important series of works upon Risorgimento history—one of popular writings, of which the first volume will be an accurate life of Garibaldi by Abba, author of the Noterelle; the second of documented monographs, of which the first volume will be a study by Victor Ferrari upon the Piedmontese entry into the Italian war of 1848, based upon the unpublished correspondence of Castagneto, secretary of King Charles Albert, with Gabrio Casati, president of the provisional Lombard government. Upon the proposal of Ettore Verga, the congress voted unanimously to conclude negotiations with the editor, Pietro Barbèra, for the publication of a dictionary of characters and events of the Risorgimento in two volumes of about seven hundred pages each, to be compiled under the direction of the society, and to include minor figures of the period as well as those whose services are already familiar in history. This work should be welcome to students, who until now have had no better volumes of general reference than the biographical dictionaries of De Gubernatis, compilations of auto-eulogy and historical error.

Papers were read by Victor Ferrari, "A Little More Light upon the Piedmontese Intervention in Lombardy in 1848"; by H. Nelson Gay, "The Offer of the Command of an Army Made to Garibaldi by the Government of the United States in 1861"; and by Camillo Pariset, "The Liberation of Perugia from Papal Rule." All three of these papers were résumés of monographs soon to be published.

At the closing session it was voted to postpone all modification of the constitution of the society until the convocation of the next congress, to be held in Turin, September, 1908, and the central council of the society was confirmed in office without change for another year.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

A copy of Daniel Denton's "Brief Description of New York formerly called New Netherlands," London, 1670, is the most valuable item in the library of the Earl of Sheffield, which is to be sold by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge in London on November 5 and 6. This book is the first extended account of New York printed in English, and this copy is of especial interest as it seems to have the imprint intact. The type page of the title is larger than the text, and in all but a few copies the date, and often part of the imprint, has been cut off by the binder. The uncut copy mentioned by Sabin as belonging to John F. McCoy is now in the Hoe library. Only two copies with the date intact have been sold at auction in recent years; one, the Barlow copy, brought $525 in 1890 and $615 in the Ives sale the next year; the other, Lord Ashburton's fine copy, brought £400 in 1900. Both are now in private libraries in New York. Short copies are not uncommon. There are three in the British Museum, two in the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, and one copy in each of the following libraries: Lenox, Columbia, New York Historical Society, New York State, Long Island Historical Society, Harvard, and the Congressional. There are also several copies in private hands. The earliest sale at auction which we can trace was Topham Beauclerk's copy, which brought 2s. 3d. in 1781.

Though Denton's "Description" is always called the first account of New York in English, there are three or four earlier books, also in English, of even greater rarity, which tell something of the place while it was in the possession of the Dutch. The earliest of these seems to be George Gardyner's "Description of the New World," London, 1651, which contains, on pages 93-94, an account of New York. Of this book there are copies in the Lenox Library, the Harvard Library, and four in private hands. In 1653 appeared "The Second Part of the Tragedy of Amboyna: or a True Relation of a Most Bloody, Treacherous, and Cruel Design of the Dutch in the New Netherlands in America. For the total Ruining and Murthering of the English Colonies in New England." This is extremely rare. There is one copy in the British Museum and two copies are in private libraries in America; but no others seem traceable. This pamphlet was reprinted the same year in a volume having the title "The Commonwealth's Great Ship Commonly called the Soveraigne of the Seas." In Norton's "New England's Ensigne," London, 1659, is an account of Robert Hodgson, a Quaker, who was arrested at Hempstead, L. I., and haled to New Amsterdam at the tail of a cart. "An Abbreviate of Holland's Deliverance by, and Ingratitude to the Crown of England and House of Nassau," London, 1665, contains, on pages 40 and 43, a narrative of the settlement of New Netherlands by the Dutch in 1624. The only copy of this book which could be traced by Mr. Cole is in a private library in New York. These are the more important of the few original books in English, relating to New York, written before the Treaty of Breda, in 1667, when New Netherlands was ceded to the English.

In the Earl of Sheffield's collection are several very rare pieces relating to the Pequot War and King Philip's War in New England. There is a copy of Underhill's "Newes from America," 1638, with the rare "Figure of the Indian Fort of Palizado," which is lacking in most copies; also Vincent's "True Relation of the late Battell fought in New England," 1638. These are the two most valuable contemporary printed narratives of the War with the Pequots. Hubbard's "Present state of New England," 1677, the London edition; Mather's "Brief History of the War with the Indians in New England," 1676, and the still rarer "News from New England," 1676, and "A Farther, briefer, and True Relation of the Late Wars risen in New England," 1676, are all important contemporary pieces. The best of the earlier books on New England is Edward Winslow's "Good Newes from New England, or a True Relation of things very remarkable at the Plantation of Plimoth in New England," 1624, the second issue with the additional leaf "A Briefe Relation of a credible intelligence of the present State of Virginia." Lord Ashburton's copy, also the second issue, brought £240 in November, 1900.

Besides the Americana, the Earl of Sheffield's collection includes a few notable

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books in other departments. The best of these are Virgil's "XII Bukes of Eneados," translated by Gawin Douglas, 1553; a curious book with a Shakespearean interest, "The Run-awayes Answer to a Booke called a Rodde for Runne-awayes." 1625; Nash's "Have with You to Saffron Walden," 1596; and some first editions of Goldsmith.

On November 6, Sotheby sells the library of Charles F. Cox of New York, mostly books on magic and other occult subjects, including some rare and unusual volumes. There are a number of books on witchcraft, but none of the early American books on the Salem delusion. Mather's "Angelographia," Boston, 1696, and Whitefield's "Journal," 3 parts, printed in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin in 1739, are interesting items. On November 7 the same firm offers the library of Francis Baring, which is most notable for the long series of books by or attributed to DeFoe. There are more than sixty numbers, but many of the volumes contain several pieces.

On October 22, 23, and 24, C. F. Libbie & Co. of Boston sell the library of Col. A. A. Ripka of Falmouth, Mass., with additions, including books on the Civil War, Lincolniana, Confederate imprints, a long series of American chap-books, first editions, books on the Indians, etc. The most important single item is probably "A History of the Indians Wars with the first Settlers of the United States, particularly in New England," by Daniel Clarke Sanders, President of the University of Vermont, published in Montpelier in 1812. Owing to a caustic review of the book in the *Liberal and Philosophical Repository*, the author made every effort to suppress it, and but few copies have survived. The sum of $102.50 was paid for Field's copy in May, 1875; but the highest of recent auction records is $90, paid for Mr. Chubbuck's copy in 1903.

Mr. Cobden-Sanderson of the Doves Press and Bindery, Hammersmith, England, will visit America to lecture on printing and binding. Among the cities which he will visit are Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. He will be in this city early in December.

Correspondence.

ERRORS IN GEER'S "LOUISIANA PURCHASE."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Some years ago I subscribed to a comprehensive history of North America. In reading the editor's introduction to the first volume I learned that one of the reasons for publishing the history was to permit specialists to deal with their own subjects. We were told that a glaring example of a historian attempting too great a task was found in a recent pretentious general history where more than five hundred errors had been discovered in a single volume.

As yet I have had little time to read the many volumes of this history, but last night I picked up No. VIII., written by Prof. C. W. Geer, "The Louisiana Purchase." By accident the volume opened at page 233. The name of Zebulon Montgomery Pike caught my eye, and I read a few of the following pages, devoted to an account of his and Fremont's exploring expeditions. On page 235 there is one positive misstatement of fact and two inaccurate or incomplete statements. The author says:

In the course of his explorations Pike discovered and ascended the peak which now bears his name.

It is true that Pike saw the peak, but he never ascended it. According to his statement, on Thursday, November 27, 1806, he climbed a mountain which he supposed was the peak, but on arriving at the top, found he was still fifteen or sixteen miles from the base of the "Great Peak" itself. He thereupon gave up the attempt, believing that "no human being could have ascended to its summit." The fact that Pike did not ascend the peak is known to every one acquainted with Colorado history, and is shown to any one who even casually reads his Journal.

Two or three sentences further on Professor Geer falls into another error. Speaking of the expedition, he says:

At one time their entire food for forty-eight hours consisted of a single partridge.

The Journal shows that Pike left his command at about the point where Pueblo is now located, and with three companions attempted the ascent of the "Great White Peak." It was on this trip that he states:

It began to snow, and we sought shelter under the side of a projecting rock, where we *all four* made a meal on one partridge, *and a pair of deer's ribs*, which the ravens had left us, being the first food we had eaten for forty-eight hours.

It is seen that it was only the *four* men who went without food, and a pair of deer's ribs would be quite an addition to a single partridge for four men.

Again, on the same page, Professor Geer tells us that Pike induced the Indians "to give up the Spanish flag that had been left with them, and he hoisted the American flag in its place, a ceremony which meant no more to the Indians than did Lewis's similar action on the Upper Missouri." As Pike relates the incident, the Spaniards had left *several* of their flags in the Indian village, one of which had been unfurled at the chief's door during the day of a conference he was holding with them. Pike induced the chief to take down that flag and to hoist an American flag in its place; and then, on perceiving that the Indians were downcast and sorrowful, he returned to them the Spanish flag, on their promising not to hoist it again during his stay in their camp.

So much for the patent errors found on page 235. As there are five hundred pages it is evident that unless Professor Geer has studied his original source with more care than he has Pike's narrative there may be more than five hundred errors in this single volume.

That not much more care is taken in other instances is shown on page 237, when discussing Frémont's first expedition, Professor Geer writes:

On this expedition he planted the American flag on the peak which bears his name, which is the highest point in the Rocky Mountains, thirteen thousand feet above sea level.

Every schoolboy knows that Frémont's Peak is not the highest point in the Rocky Mountains, but that Pike's Peak and not less than fifty more in the State of Colorado alone are more than 14,000 feet high. As for 13,000 feet being the highest point in the Rocky Mountains, there are whole regions in Colorado at a greater elevation. For more than twenty years daily trains have been crossing Alpine Pass at an elevation of 13,550 feet, and the fact is proclaimed to the world in millions of railway advertisements. Two railroads in Colorado send trains to an elevation of more than 14,000 feet, and one of them, up Pike's Peak, has been in existence for more than ten years. Frémont's Peak is given as 13,570 feet, and it is the highest point in Wyoming and in the Wind River Mountain Range. But I have shown enough to illustrate Professor Geer's ignorance of ordinary geographical facts and the carelessness with which he goes over his sources. The ordinary layman, of course, cannot check up all the authorities cited in a work of this kind; and all that can be said is that if the proportion of errors continues throughout the book little reliance can be placed on it.

W. H. Bryant.

Denver, September 21.

A LITERARY PARALLEL.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Is it not in questionable taste for an author to retell the tale of another without giving proper credit for the same? This seems to have been done by Mr. Vance Thompson in the October *Outing*, p. 20, in his "The Yarns of a Traveller." The yarn entitled "The Uncommitted Murder" is evidently a condensation of the incident related by M. Octave Mirbeau in "Le Jardin des Supplices," p. xviii., published in Paris and now in its twenty-sixth thousand. The similarity is too great for Mr. Thompson to have received this story from a third person, and not to have seen the original at all. For instance, in one case, he says:

I felt a kind of lightness, an elasticity, an afflux of nervous waves—and, at that instant, without definite will of my own, my hand went out to grip his throat.

The French of Mirbeau reads:

Mes mains allaient, toutes seules, je vous assure, ardentes et terribles. . . . Je sentais en moi une légèreté, une élasticité, un afflux d'ondes nerveuses.

Comparison of the two stories will show other points of resemblance.

Milton S. Garver.

New Haven, Conn., October 4.

ROSWITHA AND TERENCE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: What Roswitha owed to Byzantine influence, in the genesis of her dramatic efforts, I have never made any attempt to find out, and so have no basis from which to dispute your reviewer's comment (in your issue of September 26) upon the views of Mr. Tunison. As to the assertion that "the immediate model for the structure of her dramas is, as she states in her preface, Terence," any one who has read to any extent in both Terence and Roswitha is qualified to ask just what is meant by an "im-

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mediate model." But for Roswitha's own words, I doubt very much whether any critic would ever have thought of referring to her poems as modelled upon Terence, either in their structure or in anything else. The fact seems to be that her allusion to Terence has habitually had read into it a significance which a more careful consideration of her own works would have made impossible to any one who stops to think what the word "model" implies. Roswitha, with her Christian teaching, was scandalized that the scholars of her time, seduced by the beautiful language of Terence, were defiling themselves with the knowledge of pagan wickedness therein expressed. ("Dum dulcedine sermonis delectantur, nefandarum notitia rerum maculantur.") She determined to fill the mould with Christian thought, but the mould was something entirely beyond her humble power. I should like to see some one bring forward from her poems a few concrete traces of supposed resemblance to Terence which would not apply equally well to Plautus, and presumably much better to any unskilled dramatic experimenter who might be unearthed from the débris of her own immediate predecessors, either Byzantine or Western.

W. H. JOHNSON.

Granville, O., October 3.

We meant by "immediate model" that which first suggested to Roswitha the general plan of her comedies. Since, as Professor Johnson rightly says, "she determined to fill the mould with Christian thought," one should expect to find Terentian reminiscences as rare as knots in bulrushes. The number of plays is the same, and the dialogue shows some traces of the language of Roman comedy. Barack, in his edition of 1854, p. xxxix, said enough on this subject in declaring the influence of Terence a negative one. Our point was simply that Roswitha was led to write plays, as she tells us, from her reading of Terence—not from anything that might have come to her from Byzantium. Speculation as to her borrowings from unskilled dramatic predecessors will be appropriate as soon as the same are unearthed. THE REVIEWER.

THE ADDITION TO "GOD SAVE THE KING."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The additional verse to "God Save the King," attributed to Longfellow, as to which inquiry is made by W. E. A. Axon in the *Nation* of August 22, is the concluding stanza of an "International Ode," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, which was sung by 1,200 public school children on the occasion of the visit of the present King of Great Britain, then Prince of Wales, to Boston, October 18, 1860. The ode will be found in any complete edition of Holmes's Poems.

C. R. C.

Boston, October 8.

Notes.

It is good news to hear that Kipling's verse, hitherto available only in four separate books, will be brought out this month in a single volume by Doubleday, Page & Co. Mr. Kipling has revised the collection and added poems not before included in any of his books.

Prof. Churton Collins is preparing a book on the visits of Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Rousseau to England. He is said to have new letters of Voltaire's. If he can make clear the exact nature of the mutual borrowing between England and France during those years, he will do a good work.

Alexander Rogers has made a translation in verse of the complete "Shah Namah." His work is to be published immediately by Chapman & Hall.

Of special interest to anthropologists will be the volume of essays by different authors which is to be presented to Dr. Edward Burnett Tylor of Oxford, on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday. The range of subjects will be wide and the collection as a whole may be expected to sustain the claim of the British to distinction in the anthropological field. As might be expected a good deal of space is to be devoted to Australia and the eastern archipelago. Andrew Lang is to write on "Australian Problems," D. Y. Cunningham on "The Australian Forehead," Alfred C. Haddon on the "Religion of the Torres Strait Islanders," and Dr. C. G. Seligman and T. A. Joyce on "Prehistoric Objects in British New Guinea." Under the head of classical anthropology there will be a paper by Dr. L. R. Farnell on the "Sonder-Götter" in Greek Polytheism, an account of the rite at the Temple of Mylitta by E. Sidney Hartland, and of the Segynnæ of Herodotus by J. L. Myres, as well as a discussion as to the origin of the Dorians by William Ridgeway. The vexed question of Exogamy is to be dealt with by A. E. Crawley and again by Northcote W. Thomas. In addition to the contributions already mentioned, we are to have the views of Dr. J. G. Frazier on the Folklore of the Old Testament, those of Dr. Charles S. Myers on "The Ethnological Study of Music," those of Sir John Rhŷs on "The Nine Witches of Gloucester," and of Dr. Westermarck on "L'Âr, or the Transference of Conditional Curses in Morocco." The volume is to be published by Henry Frowde.

The Tudor Facsimile Texts will hereafter be issued by T. C. & E. C. Jack. Four new reprints are about ready for delivery: "King Darius," "Lusty Juventus," "Nice Wanton," and Heywood's "Ray of the Weather."

The World's Classics of the Oxford University Press are increased by six new volumes: Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies" and "Ethics of the Dust" (one volume), Cervantes's "Don Quixote" (two volumes), Butler's "Analogy of Religion," Fielding's "Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon," and Smollett's "Travels Through France and Italy." All are provided with Introductions; in the Smollett this has been extended by Thomas Seccombe to a pretty long and quite interesting attempt to reverse the contemptuous belittling of "Smelfungus" by Sterne and Walpole. We are glad to hear a plea for the author of "Humphry Clinker." One curious point Mr. Seccombe brings out, that the majority of the so-called portraits are not of Smollett at all, but ingeniously altered plates of George Washington. We could wish Mr. Seccombe had given his authority for this statement. There is something piquant in the thought of Washington standing for the author of "Peregrine Pickle."

The "Pleasures of Literature" is well suited to be brought out in handy and attractive form, as we see it in the volume now issued by Putnams. The book was first published in 1851, when the author, Robert Aris Willmott, was incumbent of the living at Bear Wood, where John Walter of the London *Times* had lately built the Church of St. Catherine. The little essays are not much more than a collection of quotations, examples, and anecdotes; but they are put together with a happy touch, and their quaint flavor of learning and morality is still thoroughly enjoyable.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. issue a new edition of Margaret E. White's "After Noontide," with a sketch of the compiler by her daughter, Eliza Orne White. "No man can be perfectly happy until after his sixtieth birthday," wrote Bonstetten, and these words might be taken to sum up the spirit in which Mrs. White made this selection of paragraphs and poetical quotations for the old.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have begun the publication in ten illustrated volumes of "The Children's Hour," or, as it is further described in the title, "a comprehensive and careful selection of the best literature for children." The selections are arranged by subjects: stories from various countries, myths, classical stories, stories of legendary heroes, poems, out-of-doors adventures, etc. The examination of the proposed table of contents shows that the editor, Miss Eva Marsh Tappan, has made a wise and broad choice of material, and that the books can be recommended heartily to those who have grown disgusted with the ephemeral children's books poured out by the press every year.

Few books have been the cause of more and more wholesome laughter than John Habberton's story of "Helen's Babies," and it is pleasant to see a new edition of the book, with appropriate illustrations, issued by Moffat, Yard & Co.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are gradually filling out their edition of Trollope's novels in volumes of a size and type to enhance the pleasure of reading, or rereading, that most British of novelists. "John Caldigate," of the Manor House Series, is now added in two volumes. The only complaint possible from lovers of Trollope is that the edition is not completed more rapidly.

In placing the price of E. O. Gordon's "Saint George" at $5 net, the publishers (E. P. Dutton & Co.) show a pleasing confidence in the wealth of the American nation. The book contains little more than 40,000 words of text, and can boast of no illustrations which are better than mediocre in execution. When one considers how much good literature can be bought nowadays for five dollars, it would be impossible to praise this book with any heartiness, even if it reached a higher level of style and scholarship than it does. So far as scholarship is concerned, not much can be expected from a writer who calls Constantius Chlorus, "King of Britain"; states that Constantine built the "present cathedral mosque of S. Sophia"; calls Tintoretto "Tintorel"; declares that in Caer-

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leon alone ten thousand Christians were slaughtered during the persecution of Diocletian; and cites Wykeham's celebrated motto as "Manners make the man." We will not deny that Mr. Gordon shows a spirit of generous idealism in writing of the chivalrous and national associations which centre around the figure of St. George; but his temper is uncritical and his arrangement of material defective. In structure the book consists of four parts. Besides a biographical sketch of the martyr, which would do credit to any hagiology, there are chapters on the Commemoration of St. George in Church Liturgies and National Institutions, on Celebrated Knights of St. George, and on St. George in Art. To criticise details is beyond our purpose, but proceeding from the principle *ex uno disce omnes*, we shall give our readers some means of understanding Mr. Gordon's attitude toward history and legend. The subjoined excerpts speak for themselves:

King Arthur (like St. George) has been, and is still by many, regarded as a mythical hero; but, says Fuller (writing in Queen Elizabeth's time), "The best evidence that once Arthur lived in Britain is because it is certain that he died in Britain as appeared undeniably by his corpse, coffin and epitaph, taken up out of his monument in Glastonbury in the reign of Henry II., whereof many persons of quality were eye-witnesses."

King Arthur, we may be sure, would not have established Winchester as the headquarters of his Society if the Druidical festival of the White-sun-tide had been tainted with any suspicion of *sun-worship*.

Strengthened by historical evidence is the tradition that the British King and his Knights held their Round Table Assemblies within the walls of the stately basilica of the Roman Castle, by the West Gate opposite the Winton (St. Katharine's Hill), and here the venerable relic of chivalry—the Round Table itself—has from that time to this been preserved.

The third volume of H. A. Cushing's "Writings of Samuel Adams" (Putnams) includes papers from 1773 to 1777, a period in which events moved from political agitation to actual war. The Declaration of Independence and a Confederation of the States seemed to crown Adams's efforts with success, yet his part in either measure was small, for his strength did not lie in practical legislation. In the Committee of Correspondence his pen was busy, for the acts of Parliament against Boston brought out material sympathy from the other colonies, all of which had to be acknowledged with suitable thanks and denunciations of tyranny. In the Congress he felt his own limitations, and wished to be recalled, that better men might be sent to meet the "grandest revolution the world has ever seen." His singleness of purpose and the intensity with which he pursued it, made him a strong support to the cause which he espoused, yet he was prone to concentrate his efforts against individuals rather than on practical measures of redress, and friend suffered as well as foe under his criticism. He warmly admired Arthur Lee, and regarded him as a great aid to the American cause in Europe. He disliked Schuyler and favored Gates, even disparaging Washington for pursuing a Fabian policy. His strong religious feeling caused him to believe the times to be infected with "levity, folly, and vice," and he was mortified to learn that in his own State men had been elected to office for their riches, a preference both "dishonorable and dangerous to a government." He gloried in his poverty and invited martyrdom. His private letters, of which Mr. Cushing has made a goodly collection, are more illuminative of his character than his public papers. It is unnecessary to detail his opinions. His prejudices crop out everywhere, as when he says that the New York Legislature is septennial, and "therefore must be corrupted." His strength lay in agitation, in town meetings, and in manifestoes, and he would resort to them even where they were not judicious. How unsuited his views and methods were for actual conditions is shown by his proposed reply of Congress to Gage, only a few sentences of which were adopted by the committee. Mr. Cushing shows great industry in locating his material, but is much too sparing in his notes, leaving too many references unexplained. Initial letters or dashes, when used in place of names, should be noted, as on pp. 268 and 272, where Cushing and Mifflin are intended. There are errors of dates and names, and a wrong committee of Congress is given in the note to p. 336.

"The Savage South Seas" (The Macmillan Co.), the latest of the admirable series of Color Books, is a description by pen and pencil of the natives of British New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and the New Hebrides. The main feature of the book is the sixty-eight illustrations, which are beautiful reproductions in color of paintings by Norman H. Hardy. Representing every important phase of native life, industries, amusements, and religious ceremonies, as well as the pile houses and the scenery, they enable one very vividly to realize it. Among the most interesting pictures are those showing the marvellous decorations of the canoes, the carved wooden figures or memorial effigies, and the personal ornaments, which excite wonder that a people so low in the scale of life can possess so much artistic ability. The accompanying text is by E. Way Elkington, a writer and traveller of some experience in these regions, who, to the description of those things which the artist has pictured, adds much information in regard to the customs, superstitions, legends, and practices of the natives and their relations with the white traders. One of the customs described as prevailing in New Guinea, that the woman and not the man should make the proposals of marriage, is not without a grain of practical common sense. If a girl desires to marry a certain young man, she prepares some food and sends it to him. If he eats it, her suit is accepted, and "without any further ceremony they become man and wife." In some parts of this island the boys have exciting athletic games which require considerable skill. In that known as *evanena* two rows of players stand facing each other with arms interlocked so as to form a platform upon which a boy gets up and runs forward:

Immediately he has passed over the first pair, they let go of each other and run forward, and place themselves in front of the others at the end of the row, thus making a continuous passage, enabling a constant race to be kept up with the boy on the platform and those forming it. Roars of laughter greet the youth who is fast enough to reach the end of the platform before another set of arms is ready for him, and if he succeeds in doing this he is a proud winner, but if, on the other hand, he stumbles and falls, he is anything but a hero, and becomes one of the figures of the platform, taking the place of one of the end boys.

A sketch of mission work in the South Seas includes a brief account of James Chalmers, the remarkable Scotchman known as "Tamate," and the chapter and the book close with an affirmation of Stevenson's assertion that "the missionaries are the best and most useful whites in the Pacific." There are a map and an excellent index.

"Turkey and the Turks" (Boston: L. C. Page and Co.) is substantially the reproduction of lectures which the author, Prof. Will S. Monroe, delivered after a visit to that country. The personal incidents and impressions are to be found in the chapters on Constantinople in which he gives many entertaining and graphic descriptions of the life and principal objects of interest in the city, from the mosque of St. Sophia to the whirling and howling dervishes. A brief introductory sketch of the geographical features of the Balkan peninsula is followed by a condensed summary of the history of the Ottoman empire. Other topics treated are the characteristics of the different races and their industries, the Mohammedan religion, the government and education; one chapter is devoted to Abdul-Hamid II., and the imperial harem. As a whole, the book is to be commended for the useful information which it gives, but in some points it merits criticism. From the statements in regard to the present situation in Macedonia, the uninformed reader would be led to believe that the disturbed condition is due wholly to Turkish misgovernment, no mention being made of the principal cause, the racial animosities and ambitions of the Greeks, Servians, and Bulgarians. In the review of the present political situation we find no mention of the formidable revolt of the Yemen Arabs which has been in progress nearly three years. The Hejaz or pilgrim railway to connect Mecca with Damascus, of which 463 miles are in operation, and the 105-mile branch connecting it with the Mediterranean at Haifa are omitted in the enumeration of the Asiatic railways. Harput is not a vilayet as stated on p. 86. Peter should be substituted for Paul in the preface and on p. 79. The illustrations are mostly of scenes in Constantinople with a few of Smyrna and Ephesus.

No. 3 of vol. XV., New Series, of the Modern Language Association's publications has appeared, with eight articles of varied interest. Caroline Strong discusses the "History and Relations of the Tail-Rhyme Strophe in Latin, French, and English," holding that rhythms may have a closer connection with the thought and life of a people than is generally acknowledged, and that efforts to enter into the taste of our ancestors and trace the literary relations of their form and thought may be of help in the important study of comparative literature. A bibliography of sixty-five titles accompanies the article. Robert M. Wernaer writes of "The New Constructive Criticism." Charles Harris finds a theme in "The English Comedians in Germany before the Thirty Years' War." He cites Moryson's reference to the so-called English comedians whom he saw at the Frankfort Fair in September, 1592, and concludes, on the basis of Röchell's Chronicle for Münster, 1601, and other documents of the

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seventeenth century, that, while barn-storming was precarious, the actors were reasonably successful in their quest of financial gain. "L'Art dans les *Contes Dévots* de Gautier de Coincy" is rather extensively treated in French by Prof. Albert Schinz. One of the most interesting of the essays is by Walter Y. Durand, who reminds us of "De Quincey and Carlyle in their Relation to the Germans." Mr. Durand seeks to estimate the importance of De Quincey in comparison with Carlyle in introducing German literature and thought into England, and declares in favor of the thorny Scot. He thinks that Carlyle wielded a more enduring influence by transfusing rather than translating. Prof. Albert S. Cook has a scholarly analysis of "The Character of Criseyde," reviewing Shakespeare, Ten Brink, and others in their estimate of the heroine, and finding, both in contradiction and confirmation of their opinions, that Criseyde is amorous and circumspect, in manner a society woman of the period, whose wit and governance never desert her, William Guild Howard puzzles over "Five Obscure Allusions in Herder," and Miss Lisi Cipriani pursues "Studies in the Influence of the Romance of the Rose upon Chaucer." She holds that both Skeat and Ten Brink underestimate the influence of the Romance.

In two small volumes, entitled "Deutsches Leben im 12. und 13. Jahrhundert" (Leipzig: Goeschen), Prof. Dr. J. Dieffenbacher of the University of Freiburg, in Breisgau, gives a clear and concise delineation of German public and private life in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, a knowledge of which is essential to a proper appreciation of the literature of that period. This literature consists of epics and lyrics, the latter of which found their most ardent, graceful and melodious expression in the *Minnesong*. In the first volume the author gives a comprehensive description of the political, social, ecclesiastical and judicial institutions of that time, especially under the famous Hohenstaufen dynasty, and also of the characteristics and conditions of all classes from the sovereign to the serf. In the second volume are portrayed the various features of private life: dwellings, clothing, food, courtship, marriage, education, amusements, games, music, gymnastics, hunting, and the rules of social intercourse. Professor Dieffenbacher calls his work a *Realkommentar* to the epic and lyric poetry of that day; and students, who are pursuing their researches in this direction, will find it an excellent key to German mediæval literature.

One of the most genial humorists and keenest satirists in Germany at the beginning of the sixteenth century was Heinrich Bebel, whose "Facetiæ" were published in 1506, twelve years before the author's death. By directing the pointed weapons of his wit and sarcasm against priests and monks he contributed largely to the popularization and promotion of the Reformation. The fact that he wrote in Latin instead of German prevented his works from being so generally appreciated as they otherwise would have been. For the same reason they are seldom mentioned even in the most elaborate histories of German literature. They have now been translated for the first time by Albert Wesselski, and just issued by Müller, in Munich and Leipzig, in two volumes, under the title "Heinrich Bebel's Schwänke."

A carefully written and impartial work based on thorough research is Marianne Weber's "Ehefrau und Mutter in der Rechtsentwicklung" (Tübingen: Mohr). It is an admirable and quite exhaustive history of women's legal rights as wives and mothers, and the different stages of the development of these rights from the earliest times to the present day. Many readers will be surprised to learn that in the code of the Babylonian sovereign Hammurabi, about 2500 B. C., women were placed on perfect equality with men as to the ownership and control of their property. Inscriptions on stone monuments excavated in the valley of the Euphrates prove that these enactments were in force several centuries before they were codified by the great Babylonian king and lawgiver. Similar laws existed also in ancient Egypt. Interesting and very equitable were the stipulations concerning divorce, remarriage and the claims of the children. Much less regard was paid to women in the Mosaic code and in Greek and Roman legislation. The primitive Germans regarded women as mere chattels with no rights which a man was bound to respect.

The educators of Germany are deeply interested in the so-called Mannheimer System of reorganizing the public schools of the country for the special purpose of meeting the practical difficulty that from one-fifth to one-third of the pupils never succeed in finishing the course of eight years in the prescribed time. The "Statistisches Jahrbuch," reports, for example, that in Bremen only 66.6 per cent. succeed; in Darmstadt, 63.8; in Freiburg-im-B., 66.2; in Leipzig, 73.2; in Mayence, 77.1; in Wiesbaden, 75.2; in Munich, 75. Seven years ago the city of Mannheim introduced the system of dividing the public school children, after the first year, into three classes: the *Hauptklassen*, for all normal pupils capable of taking the full course; *Förderklassen*, for the less able; and for the weak-minded (*Schwachsinnige*) special classes, each with its own course of studies, and in case of improvement, the possibility of transfer to the higher grades. Thus, last year 141 out of a total of 872 in the *Förderklassen* were promoted into the *Hauptklassen*. One of the important works on the subject is Dr. Sickingen's "Unterrichtsbetreib in grossen Volksschulkörpern" (Mannheim: J. Bensheimer). This new system has been vigorously discussed by educational conventions, and in educational journals, but generally has been commended, and in several instances been adopted elsewhere. Charlottenburg has done so, with an additional fourth class or grade; Leipzig has experimented since Easter of 1905 with *Förderklassen;* Vienna is trying the plan in some of its schools, and more recently Pforzheim, Zwickau, and Zürich have done the same. Munich reports special success with some twenty *Hilfsklassen* established there recently. The achievements of the movement are presented in full in a "prize" brochure of Oberlehrer Lutz of Mannheim, entitled "Welche Aufnahme die Mannheimer Schulorganisation gefunden hat." The same problem, in so far as it affects the secondary schools from both a medical and pedagogical point of view, is discussed in two addresses on the subject, by Dr. Albert Uffenheimer, of the medical department of the University of Munich, and Prof. Otto Stählin of the Royal Maximilian gymnasium, published together in a pamphlet "Warum kommen die Kinder in der Schule nicht vorwärts?"

Baden, which was the first among the German States to admit women to her universities on exactly the same conditions that prevail in the case of men, has now decided to open the technological institute at Karlsruhe to women, taking the lead also in this innovation. Women can matriculate at Karlsruhe if they can show a *testimonium maturitatis* from a German nine-year secondary school and possess the other qualifications necessary for matriculation. Only German women and not foreigners are, however, to be the recipients of this new academic privilege.

The secularization of the public schools of Germany by the abolition of all specifically Christian teaching in the curriculum and the substitution of ethical instruction of a general character, is the fixed programme of an increasing propaganda in Germany, growing particularly out of the hostility to the Church's influence in these schools. Recently this opposition has assumed organized form in the Deutscher Bund für weltliche Schulen und Moralunterricht, which has held its first general convention in Berlin. A leading agent in the propaganada is Dr. H. Spiller, who reported in full his tour of investigation made in the schools of Germany and Switzerland. The feeling for such secularization seems to be especially strong among the common school teachers.

"Das Neue Testament in religiösen Betrachtungen für das moderne Bedürfnis" is the title of a new popular religious commentary on the New Testament from a conservative standpoint, and intended to demonstrate that the older views are still the most acceptable, notwithstanding modern scientific research. The publisher is C. Bertelsmann of Gütersloh, and the editor Dr. Gottlob Mayer. The whole series is to appear in fifteen volumes, to be issued in about fifty parts. The work is intended to meet as far as practicable the objections raised against the Scriptures in modern criticism; it will deal also with the ethical and social problems of the times.

The *Alte Glaube* of Leipzig, No. 51, gives details of the discovery of a considerable number of parchments and papyri made recently in the ruins of an old Coptic cloister in Upper Egypt, but not in the famous Oxyrhynchos district. A preliminary investigation has shown that these are chiefly Greek and Coptic texts dating from the sixth century after Christ. Among them are gospel fragments, a sermon of Bishop Cyril of Jerusalem, who died in 386 A. D.; a document in the Nubian language concerning the canons of the Nicene Council, and finally seventy-five sheets containing Sayings of the Lord in Coptic translation. As the text of these Logia does not agree with any of the known Greek recensions of these Sayings, it is thought that they represent a translation of a lost Greek collection. Special interest attaches itself to the question of the relation of

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these Coptic Logia to the Greek gospel fragments also lately found in Egypt by Grenfell and Hunt. The whole find throws new light on the wonderful ups and downs of the gospel traditions in the first Christian centuries, as also on the erratic history of the New Testament canon.

The Cornell University expedition to the Assyro-Babylonian Orient, consisting of A. T. Olmstead, B. B. Charles, and J. E. Wrench, has made its first report. The maps of the region have been found very defective; accordingly, the expedition has devoted considerable time to fixing sites definitely. Place names which hitherto have been taken down almost entirely by ear have been in many cases corrected. The report continues:

All the Hittite sites west of Kaisariye and Konia have been visited and the inscriptions collated. Many new readings have been secured. At Boghaz-Keui, at the suggestion of the German excavators, the Hittite inscription, one of the largest known and generally considered quite illegible, was studied, and as a result of two and a half days' work the greater part of the inscription was recovered. . . . Inscriptions hitherto visited have been squeezed, photographed, and copied. Ten days were spent in making a squeeze (paper impression) of the "Monumentum Ancyranum," a most important inscription. A considerable number of classic and of Arabic inscriptions have been copied, many of which are new. At Angora and Boghaz-Keui cuneiform tablets were also obtained and one Hittite seal. At Giaour Kalesi, a well known Hittite site, the palace was planned and was found to be of a distinctly Mycenæan character. . . . Over fifty sites have been carefully examined and proved to be pre-classic, and of these a considerable proportion can be connected with an already known classic locality. The pre-classic site of Iconium, the most important city of southeastern Asia Minor, has been found. Much of the pottery found there is similar to the early types found at Troy, and a better site for excavation has not yet been seen by the expedition. The most important material for dating sites is the pottery. Very little has thus far been done in attempting to assign to the proper dates the pottery of the interior of Asia Minor. An attempt has been made to do this in connection with the pottery survey, and while many of the results must be tentative in character, the general development has been ascertained and has already been very useful in fixing the dates of the various sites visited. Over three thousand potsherds have thus far been collected and studied. Most important are the various sherds of Mycenæan character showing connection with the Greek world of the time of Homer. In the light of the material collected it seems almost certain that some of the most widespread views in regard to the earlier people of Asia Minor and their connections must be modified or abandoned. Nearly a thousand coins, ranging in time from Persian to early Turkish, have been secured, but there has been no time as yet to study them. A marble idol of a type hitherto found only in the Greek islands in pre-Mycenæan settlements was secured at Angora. This link between the early inhabitants of Greece and of Asia Minor is of very great interest.

Some idea of the multiplicity of races and languages in the world can be gained from facts in the annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society just issued. The Scriptures, either in whole or in part, are now translated and published in 409 different languages and dialects. This is an increase of eight since the last report, the new translations being in dialects in India, China, the Philippines, Tunis, Rhodesia, and the New Hebrides. In addition to these the Editorial Committee has had under consideration the publication of translations in 144 other languages, 59 of which belong to Asia, 53 to Africa, 14 to Oceania, 16 to Europe, and 2 to America.

The Italian government is planning to found an archæological institute in Athens after the model of the German archæological schools in Rome and Athens. France, Germany, England, America, and Austria have all long been represented, and Italians will no doubt welcome the opportunity for archæological research in Greece which such an institute will afford them.

John Strachan, professor of Greek since 1885, and of comparative philology since 1889 at Owens College, Manchester, died on September 25. He was born in 1862, near Keith, Banffshire, and was educated at Aberdeen, Cambridge, and Jena universities. In 1891 he edited a school edition of book vi. of Herodotus. His attention, however, was strongly drawn toward Celtic. On this subject he published many papers in the learned journals of Germany and England. Among the articles in the Transactions of the Philological Society may be mentioned: "The Compensatory Lengthening of Vowels in Irish," 1893; "The Deponent Verb in Irish," 1894; "The Particle -ro- in Irish," 1896; "The Subjunctive Mood in Irish," 1897; "The Sigmatic Future and Subjunctive in Irish," and "Action and Time in the Irish Verb," both in 1900. With Dr. Whitley Stokes he was joint editor of "Thesaurus Palæohibernicus," of which two volumes appeared, in 1901 and 1903. He also published "Selections from the Old Irish Glosses," 1904; and "Old Irish Paradigms," 1905. At the time of his death he was working on a grammar of mediæval Welsh.

The death is announced of two German novelists: Frau Emilie von Walburg, in her seventy-fifth year, author of "Ruth," "Die Rose vom Haff," and "Onkel Hermann"; and Frau Sophie Junghans, in her sixty-second year, author of "Haus Eckberg," "Erbin wider Willen," "Schwiegertochter," "Hella Jasmund," etc.

STUDIES IN HISTORY.

Papers of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts. Vol. VI. The Shenandoah Campaigns of 1862 and 1864 and the Appomattox Campaign 1865. Boston: Published by the Society.

The present volume is perhaps not equal to some of its predecessors in value and interest; it contains, however, as was to be expected, several papers that repay careful perusal, notably that on Cedar Creek by Gen. Hazard Stevens, on Five Forks by Col. William W. Swan, and on the generalship of the Appomattox campaign by Col. Livermore. Of these the last only is of recent date.

Col. Swan's account of Five Forks is painstaking and remarkably clear, though it adds little to our direct knowledge concerning the two most interesting points about this engagement—Warren's suspension as commander of the Fifth Corps, and Sheridan's generalship. The author who, although on Warren's staff, gives a very balanced and convincing account of that general's conduct, confirms the prevailing opinion that Warren's relief from command was, on the whole, hasty. The fundamental trouble was an incompatibility of temperament between Sheridan and Warren. The former was essentially an *officier d'avant-guarde*, seeing for himself and going in with his troops; Warren, notwithstanding his Gettysburg exploit, was the type of the modern intellectual soldier who clings to the map and the telegraph wire. There was also clearly some misconception on the part of Warren as to what his corps was to do, though neither the proceedings of the Warren court of inquiry nor the Official Records show whether the fault lay with Warren or with Sheridan. Nor does Col. Swan help us at this point. Col. Swan states that Sheridan did not know what the enemy's real position was, but the most that can be said is that he failed to impart that knowledge to Warren. For the inference is overwhelming from the disposition of his own troops and the direction he gave to the Fifth Corps that Sheridan knew very accurately the extent of front held by the enemy; at all events his cavalry divisions covered that front exactly, holding the enemy in play, and Sheridan himself took post at his extreme right, the tactical pivot of his line. He now ordered forward Warren's Fifth Corps to make the real attack at the very point where the enemy's front ended.

But the Fifth Corps lost its way. Warren had not understood, or had not been made to understand, what the enemy's position was, as his order to his divisional commanders proves. Everything depended on the quick dash of an overwhelming force at the extreme end of the enemy's line, and Sheridan himself rode in among the skirmishers, a battle flag in his hand, while Warren was far away to the right, only slowly realizing that he and his leading division were marching away from the battle. Sheridan, judging others by himself, evidently thought that Warren should have been at the critical point, and should have personally led his troops to the assault, but without doubt Warren had no idea of what was expected of him. Col. Swan's statement that Sheridan did not know the location of the enemy's works cannot be accepted, although Sheridan probably did not know how far back from the end of the front the return works extended; as to that, however, he correctly judged that, whatever the distance they extended, a whole army corps was amply sufficient to sweep around and over them. All Sheridan's actions at Five Forks point to a clear insight into the problem in front of him, and generalship of the highest order in solving it. Yet his impetuosity was very probably the reason why Warren did not understand what he was to do, and there can be little doubt that it was unjust to take so extreme a measure as to relieve him from command.

The discussion of the Appomattox campaign by Col. Thomas L. Livermore is thoughtful and valuable. The essence of the argument is that Lee was not justified in retaining his position at Petersburg until Grant was able to move; that he could have retreated, and that his failure to do so was a grave military error. To discuss such a thesis adequately in a short space is impossible, and all that can be attempted here is to point out some of the steps in Col. Livermore's argument that appear open to question. In the first place, then, it must be said that he does not analyze

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closely enough what was implied by the "retreat" of Lee's army. A retreat, in the sense of merely getting his army out of Richmond, was of no service to Lee, in fact not worth considering; there was nowhere to retreat to. It was even more the case in 1865 than ever before that the only chance of the Confederacy lay in striking a heavy blow at the Federal army, and this accorded with the true theory of war, of which Lee had hitherto been one of the most consistent exponents. If his army was to retreat from Richmond it must retreat for the purpose of effecting something, and the Confederate correspondence shows conclusively that the one hope of effective action was a rapid concentration of Lee and Johnston against Sherman in North Carolina. But to carry out such a movement meant that Lee's army must be mobile, must be not merely capable of crawling out of Richmond, but of moving swiftly to the Roanoke River, and in every direction. And it is abundantly proved that the state of the roads and of Lee's transport service at this moment meant a very low degree of mobility. Further, we have it pretty clearly from Johnston's and Lee's correspondence that, for reasons that were doubtless good, the Confederate generals thought that Sherman could best be attacked after his crossing of the Roanoke, which was not to be expected before the middle of April.

Col. Livermore thinks that Lee showed "the inertness of a fatalist" in clinging to Richmond; yet he admits that the disproportion between the numbers of the opposing armies was not much greater than at the opening of the Wilderness campaign. At the Wilderness Lee took the offensive, was he, a few months later, tamely to abandon the Confederate capital without striking a blow? If Lee did make any mistake, it was possibly that he underrated in favor of his opponents the displacement of morale that was taking place and that went on with such disastrous rapidity after Grant succeeded in breaking through the Confederate right on April 1. But, although mistaken, surely Lee was justified in believing that Grant's movement at the end of March might not prove to be a decisive attack on his line of communications, but only a partial attack. The roads were still such quagmires that the transportation problem, even for Grant, seemed insoluble, and it may be noted that writing to Sheridan on the 29th of March Grant says: "I now feel like ending the matter, if it is possible to do so before going back." This implies, clearly enough, that the Federal movement might have remained a partial one, as Lee thought probable, and that "finishing the matter" was, in Grant's own mind, a pretty big undertaking. Does not this show that Lee, whose army was far from mobile, who had not yet got Sherman just where he wanted him, whose lack of numbers was not much more pronounced than often before, who was urged by every political consideration not to abandon Richmond before it was absolutely necessary, was entirely correct in not attempting a useless retreat? A retreat that was merely a retreat would have utterly demoralized and ruined the Confederacy. Lee did not think it probable that Grant could move the bulk of his army far from his base so early in the season, and, with the high courage that had so long dominated the whole course of the war, he still thought it possible he might find the opportunity of dealing a direct blow at his opponent. So long as he could not strike Sherman, Lee was bound to remain where he could best support his own government while retarding Grant, and even possibly striking him.

Such are some of the points which, as it would appear, Col. Livermore has either missed or insufficiently considered. Yet it is only just to say that his analysis of Lee's mentality during the last phase of the war is suggestive and valuable, and that it represents a class of writing on military matters not frequently met with in this country.

By-Ways of Virginia History: A Jamestown Memorial, embracing a Sketch of Pocahontas. By R. H. Early. Richmond: The Everett-Waddey Co. $1.50 net.

Social Life of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century: An Inquiry into the Origin of the Higher Planting Class, together with an Account of the Habits, Customs, and Diversions of the People. By Philip Alexander Bruce. Printed for the author. For sale by the Bell Book and Stationery Co., Richmond. $1.50 net.

The Jamestown celebration has naturally stimulated Virginia writers into unusual activity the present year. The story of Virginia is presented anew in all its phases, and the just claims of the Old Dominion to a very high, if not the supreme, place of honor among American commonwealths, are set forth with emphasis. "By-Ways of Virginia History" is hardly an appropriate title for a book containing chapters treating of such leading figures of the early time as Raleigh and Capt. John Smith, of Washington, at a later day, of the question of Labor (Slavery), and the Struggle for Liberty (the Revolution). In studying such men and events, we are certainly in the high-road and, not in by-ways. The service Mr. Early renders is not in rescuing little-known figures and incidents from oblivion, as his title might suggest, but rather in bringing to bear upon what has always been in the foreground, information from sources heretofore not thoroughly used—county records, manuscripts, and neglected books. Mr. Early is patriotic and industrious, and has put in his debt those who in this Jamestown year feel an unusual interest in Virginia.

Mr. Bruce's book is a more substantial contribution to history. His scholarship is well known, and this volume, like his work in general, shows wide reading, an appreciation of historical values, and a faculty for presentation. As to the arrival in the earliest period of the "Higher Planting Class," and how it became throughout Virginia colonial history the dominant element, reproducing in America the social England of the Tudor and Stuart periods, an aristocracy therefore in which the power and liberties of the plain people had dwindled almost to the vanishing point, Mr. Bruce tells us much that is worth knowing. He writes in conclusion:

> This was the beginning of a social system which was to make a lasting impression upon the history of the Western Hemisphere, and which was to produce the memorable body of men, Washington, Henry, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Marshall, the transmitted influence of whose political careers has, with the growth of the United States in power, steadily broadened, until it has now come to touch the affairs of the entire globe.

But the fact nevertheless remains that some of the most remarkable of Virginia's great men, notably Jefferson and Richard Henry Lee, were not in love with the system that had produced them, much preferring the town-meeting-ridden society of New England; and, if we seek for the informing spirit of America, the government of, by, and for the people of Abraham Lincoln, it must be traced to another source than the oligarchical development whose characteristics he so graphically and accurately details.

CURRENT FICTION.

The Fruit of the Tree. By Edith Wharton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Again Mrs. Wharton has done a difficult thing with ease and precision. With all the groping and stumbling of American novelists toward an interpretation of American life, it is matter for thanksgiving that we have one who knows what she is about. With all her amenity and poise, her air of the disinterested observer, she is sure of her object and rarely fails to attain it. This book would seem at first to be a composite of three. Is it about the attitude of "the best society" toward common morality and justice; or the relation between employer and employed; or the duty of medical science to prolong life at the cost of hopeless suffering? Before the end one may perceive it to be a study of the selfishness induced in a strong man by preoccupation with his work, and in a strong woman by preoccupation with her happiness. Wisely, no doubt, Mrs. Wharton has embodied life, not lectured upon it, and it is unnecessary to reduce the interpretation to the last analysis in order to feel its meaning.

The amiable rottenness of "the best society" has been a favorite theme of Mrs. Wharton's; here it affords hardly more than a background for the principal scene. That is by no means the scene to which we are first introduced, and which holds our attention throughout the first book of the story. Book i., by itself, seems to belong to a familiar type of current American fiction: the industrial novel. The Westmore Mills at Hanaford, a manufacturing town not far from New York, have within a generation launched upon the world, in the person of their young owner, Dick Westmore, a new devotee of leisure, sport, and fashion. In due time he has married a beautiful society girl, Bessy Langhope, who has been brought up in the aroma, though not in the full pecuniary privilege, of the gay world. His death leaves her not heartbroken, though decently regretful, the heiress of his entire wealth. Presently she comes to Hanaford upon a virtuous but perfunctory errand of inspection; with the probability that she will merely pass through the mills in great lady fashion, shaking the dust of them from her feet with all possible expedition, and faring back to her own polite and luxurious world of Lynbrook and New York. Chance rescues her from the manipulation of the astute and plausible person whose unscrupulously

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successful management of the mills has piled a Pelion upon the Ossa of the Westmore income. The assistant manager, John Amherst, is a young man of good family (Mrs. Wharton could, perhaps, not be expected to put up with a hero who lacked that saving grace), with a bent for mechanics, a hunger for hard work, and strong opinions as to the rights of hard workers. She visits the mills with him, and learns from him of a peculiarly barbarous instance of the suffering imposed by unscrupulous management. She is moved by the visible instance, not by the principle involved; but this is not evident at the moment, and when at the end of the first book Amherst marries her, his faith in her seriousness is part of his love.

At this point the ordinary industrial novel might have been content to end, with a sound of wedding bells and popular plaudits; but here the social-sociological side-scene, like the social background, becomes mere setting for what, one supposes, would be called the psychological event. Amherst and his Bessy do not live happy ever after; the regeneration of the Westmore mills does not take place during the honeymoon. The man discovers the woman to be selfish, shallow, emotional. She is surrounded by traditions, habits, and persons wherewith he has nothing in common. What interests one most, interests the other not at all; he does not care for her pleasures nor she for his work, especially when its development entails some personal sacrifice on her part. They virtually separate. The third person now assumes importance. Justine Brent is a trained nurse (of excellent family!), now a kind of companion to Bessy, and nurse to her little daughter by the first marriage. She is also a very good friend of Amherst's. Bessy is fatally injured as a direct result of disregarding Amherst's advice. Her life is deliberately, even desperately, prolonged by a young doctor who regards her as "a beautiful case," and is determined to score a hit. The other physicians, as well as Justine, believe that the torture is hopeless; and Justine, when she gets the chance, puts her out of misery by an over-dose of morphine. In view of her own clear conscience and her knowledge of Amherst, she thinks that she has done the right thing, according to his lights as well as her own. Nevertheless, for negative reasons, she does not tell him, even after their eventual marriage, and the fact comes out horribly through the young doctor, now a morphia victim and blackmailer.

Then follows the really moving part of the tale; for Amherst, "like many men of emancipated thought, had remained subject to the old conventions of feeling." His reason assures him that Justine is guiltless and has done well; but he cannot bear the fact that she has technically killed Bessy. We shall betray nothing here of the further conduct of the story, except our conviction that, according to any enlightened view, it "turns out right." Persons who are content to dispose of such a novel as "unpleasant," are fain to make a silly affair of fiction.

Love of Life. By Jack London. New York: The Macmillan Co.

This is much the usual Jack London thing: wolf-dogs and miners and Indians; starving and freezing and killing. The title story gives the last grewsome detail in the frightful experience of a miner who drags himself, half-starving, a long distance through the waste toward a rescue which is after all a matter of chance. Through the last stage of his journey he is followed persistently by a sick wolf:

> His knees had become raw meat like his feet, and though he padded them with the shirt from his back it was a red track he left behind him on the moss and stones. Once, glancing back, he saw the wolf licking hungrily his bleeding trail.

What is this other creature on all fours which may, one fancies, be discerned sharing that grisly refreshment? It is, we doubt, a creature of the fancy, a symbol of the morbid attitude toward horrors which does not mark Mr. London alone among popular story writers.

From Van Dweller to Commuter. By Albert Bigelow Paine. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is a good-humored, rambling account of domestic adventures in New York and its purlieus. The recorder of them, the Little Woman, the Precious Ones, and the Tiny Small One are the central personages of the narrative, and about them circulate such well-known figures of comedy as landlords, janitresses, movers, servant girls of all nations, carpenters, gardeners, and the like. A succession of local habitations—which the writer usually refers to as "nests"—ranging from Harlem apartments and Manhattan boarding houses to a suburban cottage, with fireplace and garden, provide frequent change of scene and new fields of experience. The record is set down with a vivacity at times forced, at other times trite, but occasionally, one is glad to confess it, both natural and refreshing.

The family had moved from flat to flat, always pursuing the will-o'-the-wisp hope that each new change would bring permanent satisfaction. Once, for a while, the hope seemed realized.

> But the Precious Ones had by this time grown fond of change. We were scarcely settled before they began to ask when we were going to move again, and often requested as a favor that we take them out to look at some flats. . . . . In fact, they really embarrassed us sometimes, when, on warm Sunday afternoons, where people were sitting out on shady steps, they would pause eagerly in front of the sign, *To Let*, with, "Oh, papa, look! Seven rooms and bath! Oh, mamma, let's go in and see them!"

Though the narrative for the most part runs too familiarly along well-worn grooves, its facile humor and abundant sentiment may well afford some innocent diversion—especially to readers whose memory turns backward to adventures of kindred nature.

The Crested Seas. By James Brendan Connolly. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Connolly's technical facility is a dangerous possession. One has the feeling that his stories are produced too easily; that having discovered certain situations that can be counted upon to succeed with his readers, the author is satisfied with repeating them over and over under rather thin disguises. Are we not threatened by a school of "out-of-Gloucester" fiction somewhat analogous to the "kailyard" school of a decade or more ago? In two of the stories of the present volume the theme is that of conversion through coincidences bearing a supernatural interpretation; in two more it is of life nobly risked for friendship; two tell of daring runs for home made against every odd of wind and weather—in the one case that Skipper Coleman might have Christmas with the wife whom he had left in anger; in the other, that Skipper Clancy might greet the new arrival in his household. No fault, surely, is to be found with this constant appeal to sentiments eternally fruitful in human life; the danger is that one shall trust a good sentiment to buoy up an unseaworthy story. Mr. Connolly's sailors too often swear with a certain literary consciousness and philosophize in a diction too fluent and cultivated to convince a thoughtful reader. When the captain, in "The Illimitable Senses," is setting forth his views on the interplay of the supernatural and the natural, we seem to lose touch with dramatic veracity at hearing him observe:

> They were beginning to catch a glimmering of the mighty scheme—a scheme so vast in conception, so sublime in execution, that for the ordinary mind to attempt to grasp its immensity is to court the overthrow of reason.

There is a Gloucesterman for you, indeed!

That the author possesses a real, if not too versatile, narrative gift is undeniable. He is at his best when least impeded by plot. In "The Christmas Passage," "The Drawn Shutters," and "The Ice Dogs," there are records of flights through perilous seas that would be hard to surpass in their kind. Mention should also be made of "The Harsh Word," in which the author rises above his familiar broad-sided character delineation and presents us with an individual and highly suggestive study. The story of Bushie of the Cygnet—weak-hearted, lovable, contemptible, and pathetic Bushie—goes far to cover many artistic sins.

Judaism. By Israel Abrahams. London: Archibald Constable & Co.

The publication by Constable of a series of shilling booklets of about 100 pages each on Religions Ancient and Modern may be taken as an indication of the growing popular interest in the presentation of religious systems other than the one into which we happen to have been born or to which we are attached. The publishers have been fortunate in securing the coöperation of distinguished scholars; and as a result the volumes so far issued have been well received, and will no doubt prove useful in spreading the results of recent research. Prof. Flinders Petrie has written "The Religion of Ancient Egypt"; Dr. T. G. Pinches, for many years connected with the department of Assyrian antiquities at the British Museum, "The Religion of Babylonia and Assyria"; Miss Jane Harrison, a most distinguished authority on Greek religion, has prepared an exceptionally able volume, "The Religion of Ancient Greece"; and so on through a long list issued or to come. The latest volume, an exposition of "Judaism," in a compass of 105 pages by Mr. Abrahams, reader in Talmudic and Rabbinic Literature at the University of Cambridge, may be heartily recommended to

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all who desire an authoritative and singularly impartial survey of a religion which is at once "ancient and modern," and of which most people have strange misconceptions.

Mr. Abrahams properly insists on the distinction between the religion of the ancient Hebrews and Judaism. The latter is an outcome of the former, but along a line of development that makes Judaism a practically new and distinct product. Judaism begins with the decline of the political life of the Jews. The so-called Babylonian exile proved a fatal interruption of political progress. Abortive attempts were made after the Restoration to reëstablish a Jewish State, but these attempts reflected little credit on the ability of the Jews to govern themselves under the new conditions brought about by the rise of the world-powers, Persia, Greece, and Rome. The political vitality of the people grew weaker with each succeeding generation, but in return the religious life of the people gave rise to manifestations which eventually made Judaism a much more potent factor than a petty Jewish state could ever have been.

Mr. Abrahams, who writes as a scholar and as a broad-minded Jew, aims to set forth the chief traits of this new religion which arose, as it were, out of the decay of the Jewish state, and to trace the more important phenomena connected with Judaism in the course of its long and eventful history. This he does succinctly, skilfully, and with commendable courage; for he does not hesitate to point out the weak points in the system of orthodox Judaism, while shielding it from some of the unjust attacks that have been made upon it by those who judge from external symptoms. The chapter on "Religion as Law" is an excellent summary of the peculiar conception of religious duty which in Talmudic Judaism produced a most complicated body of petty enactments concerning almost every act of daily life. That the ethical and the genuine religious spirit was not stifled under the weight of the Talmudical regulations is a tribute to the humanitarian element in Judaism which should warn us against identifying Judaism entirely with law. It is this element—to be directly traced to the Hebrew prophets of the eighth and seventh centuries before Christ—that enabled Judaism to throw off the shackles of traditional rites with the rise of those modern conditions which led to the gradual political and social enfranchisement of the Jews in all civilized countries. This process—the adaptation of the old Judaism to new conditions—is still going on; and while on the one hand the process is one of disintegration, on the other hand it has served to emphasize the ethical and spiritual content of the religion.

Mr. Abrahams speaks in no uncertain terms of the futility of all attempts to reestablish a Jewish state, and he plainly hints that a restoration would be a misfortune rather than a boon. He might have made still stronger his warning against the confusion that is being created by romantic and sentimental appeals to arouse the "national" spirit in the modern Jew. Fortunately, the currents of modern life are all in the other direction, towards bringing Judaism and the Jews into closer contact with the world. In his closing chapter, "The Survival of Judaism," which will be read with special interest, Mr. Abrahams has forcibly shown that if Judaism still has a mission to perform, it must be in the world about us and not in an isolated district, apart from the intellectual movements of the day.

The Annual of the British School of Athens. No. xii.; Session 1905-1906. Pp. 523, 12 plates. New York: The Macmillan Co.

This is a larger volume than any of its predecessors, and contains a great variety of archæological papers—from one on Damophon of Messene, and a brief report of last year's explorations at Palæcastro, to interesting Notes on the Sporades. For the first year since his excavations began in 1900, Arthur Evans makes no report on his work at Cnosus, and we may hope that he is occupied with the definitive account of his explorations. His chief assistant, Duncan Mackenzie, continuing a discussion of Cretan palaces and the Ægean civilization, makes a detailed and very ingenious argument from the ancient Cretan dress, to support the view that the pre-Hellenic, non-Aryan, and non-Semitic inhabitants of Greece and Crete came from Africa, though they were not of a negro race. Their garb seems to be either the loin-cloth or developed from this. This is natural if they were derived from a warm country, while it is unnatural if they had come down from the northern regions, where much more and warmer clothing would be necessary. Mr. Mackenzie admits, however, that "it is a long story from the primitive aprons of Neolithic Crete to the gorgeous loin-cloth costumes and elaborate embroidered gowns of the Queen's Procession" at Cnosus. He argues also for the southern connections of the central hearth in the Mycenæan great hall or *megaron*.

Nearly half of the thick volume is devoted to reports of the British explorations in Sparta in the spring of 1906, with articles on Mediæval Fortresses in Laconia, the City Wall, the Great Altar near the Eurotas, the Cult of Orthia, Spartan Inscriptions, the Theatre, Roman Baths, etc.—with sufficient and satisfactory illustrations. Sparta, which has been neglected, comparatively speaking, by archæologists, is declared to be a site of rare promise for exploration. The store of votive offerings, discovered last year, while scientifically important, is not so popularly exciting as was inferred from the brief report by cable at the time of the excavations. As all know, Sparta had no city walls in her great period—her citizens were her walls—but the city was fortified in successive stages from the fourth to the second century B. C., with a wall between five and six miles in extent. For a considerable distance this wall is now traced and examined. It was from seven to ten feet in breadth, with a basement of limestone blocks and a roofing of terra-cotta tiles. The body of the wall was of sun-burned bricks, which have been resolved into common earth, and its height does not seem to have been estimated. A number of inscriptions, copied by Fourmont nearly two centuries ago, have been rediscovered, under circumstances which indicate that the French traveller, who has not had a very good name among scholars of late, after copying the inscriptions, buried them, in order to preserve the stones as well as possible for future generations. Fourmont's act shows more conscience than many archæologists of to-day display. The uncovering of ruins of antiquity, and then leaving the stones, often before adequate publication, to be used by modern masons, is far too frequent. The story told in these reports from Sparta of the recent destruction of ancient monuments, is pitiful, and emphasizes the urgency of studying at once these remains of classical antiquity.

The British School at Athens is accomplishing an important and honorable work in stimulating and training scholars. To it is due in large measure the great increase in the number of scientific archæologists in Great Britain. The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, founded in 1881, at about the same time as the British School, perhaps has not trained quite so many technical archæologists, but a larger number of its former students now occupy prominent and influential places as teachers of the classics.

A Short History of Philosophy. By Archibald B. D. Alexander. Pp. 588. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.60 net.

In less than six hundred pages the author gives the history of philosophy from the beginning to the present time. It is thus possible for the student to have a book of reference on this subject in one volume; otherwise, it is doubtful whether there was any demand for such a work as Mr. Alexander has written. Already there are many good treatises on the history of philosophy, and in this one there is nothing so different from the others published in Europe and America, as to justify its appearance. It may be remarked, however, that certain chapters contain an exposition of systems of philosophy generally unnoticed by English-speaking historians. Among these chapters are those on the earlier rationalism of Bossuet, Fontenelle, and Bayle; on the popular philosophy of Mendelssohn, Nicolai, and Lessing; on the "philosophy of feeling" of Hamann, Herder, Jacobi, and Schiller; and on the French thought of the nineteenth century. It is singular that the author, although a Scotchman, gives but seven pages, exclusive of those occupied by Hume, to the philosophy of his native country—about one-third of the space devoted to the exposition of Leibniz.

The classification adopted is good, being well fitted to show the historical relations of system to system. It is not clear, however, for what reason Mr. Alexander puts under the head of "Systems of Unity" in the Pre-Socratic period, the philosophy of Pythagoras, which was plainly pluralistic, while that of Heraclitus is interpreted as a system of pluralism.

For the most part the author's explanations and criticisms are clear and just. He is, however, less happy in his chapters on German philosophy from Kant to Hegel than in any other parts of his work. The exposition of the Critique of Pure Reason is particularly slovenly. For example:

> The matter is the thing perceived; the form is that which reduces the manifoldness of appearance to order. But that which gives order to our sensations cannot belong to the phenomena themselves, but must be the pure forms which, lying already in the mind, take up the matter and give it unity.

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Yet, as we understand Kant, the "thing" is not perceived; the form does not reduce "the manifoldness to order," and the "pure forms" do not "take up the matter and give it unity," nor do they lie in the mind. The chapter on Hegel is also unsatisfactory, and is a new illustration of the fact that it is well-nigh impossible to make Hegelianism speak English. Moreover, in the brief account given of recent British ethics, the author fails to bring out clearly the distinction between the various systems of Utilitarianism, as for example that between the "greatest happiness" principle, as interpreted by Bentham and Mill respectively.

The book is well-printed, has a full bibliography, a good table of contents, and an excellent index.

Science.

The Collected Mathematical Works of George William Hill. Vol. IV. Washington: Carnegie Institution.

This is a quarto of solid mathematics of 460 pages, which differs from the other three volumes in that about a quarter of its matter here appears for the first time in print. The thirty-three memoirs are of various degrees of importance. All but two or three relate to planetary and lunar theory.

This science, which in Ptolemy's time, in Keppler's, in Newton's, represented the very highest climbs of scientific intelligence, to-day, by force of its own perfectionment, and by the growth of other sciences that began by being its pupils, is reduced to an art of performing excessively intricate calculations. It must be a peculiar mind that can devote a lifetime to it; and with less devotion there is no chance of being able to improve it. Tradition (along with something else) influences the scientific world greatly to honor any exceptional mastery of it; and yet it has now come to offer the barest minimum of interest from the point of view of philosophy or that of positive science, and scarcely more from that of logic; not even very much from a purely mathematical standpoint. Its difficulty consists in its extreme intricacy and in the extraordinary exactitude of the observational data with which its results must be confronted. As to the complexity of the facts themselves, it is as nothing compared with that of almost the simplest terrestrial phenomena; for the single dynamical law involved—that of gravitation—is all but the simplest conceivable, and has already been most thoroughly studied.

In another five or ten centuries we may hope that such calculations as Mr. Hill's will bring some discovery of vital moment, just as Lord Rayleigh's fastidiousness about the specific gravity of nitrogen did. But our hope is subject to two parlous conditions: first, that the Greenwich Observatory will keep up its work during all that time; and, secondly, that men will continue to be produced with faith, like Mr. Hill's, sufficient to induce them to spend their lives in computations which can have no useful results in their time, and for which none will thank them but those in whose breasts their enthusiasm can kindle a sympathetic spark. It is that spark, hot and lasting, which is the second reason of the honor that all true men of science pay them.

Among the papers in this volume which do not relate to planetary or lunar theory, there is none that compares in interest with that infinite determinant by which Mr. Hill succeeded in solving for the first time an important class of differential equations. A useful method is developed for deducing the coefficients of a power series from special values of the series. There is an extremely interesting memoir of forty pages on the distribution of gravity over the earth's surface, in which the author introduces an idea which he has repeatedly introduced into his astronomical work.

There is also a paper upon the proper choice of a projection for a map whose "chief end is to present to the eye a picture of what appears on the surface of the earth." The paper occupies but eleven pages, and we should not have taken notice of it here, but for the fact that it furnishes some data for the study of a question in a branch of science whose students would little dream of seeking light in anybody's "collected mathematical works." The question relates to psychology: namely, how much justification is there for two imputations ordinarily made upon the wisdom of mathematicians in general, especially theoretical astronomers, and above all others Laplace?

One of these imputed characters is a readiness to assume superior competence to deal with some matters that are altogether outside their horizons. The other is a disposition to take short cuts to the solution of problems, mostly practical, that properly demand examination of the results of extended experience, and to take these short cuts by setting up hastily adopted principles as entitled to overrule every other consideration. This is substantially what Napoleon said of Laplace, although the real fault was Napoleon's own for supposing that great capacity in one narrow direction was any reason for expecting marked talent in a totally different line.

The particular problem of the map-projection which Mr. Hill treats, plainly calls for a thorough acquaintance with three extensive classes of facts. In the first place, the problem is a psychological one; and a large mass of psychological observations bearing upon the question are on record; and they can readily be supplemented by experiment. In the second place, a knowledge of the methods of the cartographical draughtsman is called for. In the third place, the problem, far from being at all novel, has been many times luminously treated by men well-versed in all three classes of facts.

Mr. Hill's memoir, however, shows insufficient consideration of each of these three classes of facts. He bases his conclusion upon principles which seem to be, considering the high rank of the author as a scientist, astoundingly arbitrary, and certainly not universally true. Two of these principles were first put forward by great mathematicians; but one of them is, none the less, obtrusively absurd to anybody acquainted with the art of cartographical draughting, while the other, apparently based upon a consideration of small consequence, conflicts with the defined purpose of the maps under consideration. In short, the memoir is a remarkable instance of a publication which, beginning by clearly defining its purpose as a practical one, neglects all the practical aspects of the problem, and busies itself exclusively with matters of curiosity which are practical trivialities. The map of Asia that is given at the end is certainly better than the frightful deformities which, until recently, were given in our atlases. But it does not present as good a picture of the continent as some others. If, instead of Asia, what was to be pictured had been the entire United States and all its possessions, a very different projection would show the relations between the parts very satisfactorily.

Handbook of the Trees of the Northern States and Canada. By Romeyn B. Hough. Lowville, N. Y. Published by the author.

This volume may well be styled photo-descriptive. Opened at any page, its scope and value are instantly apparent. The unique wood sections, which comprise Mr. Hough's "American Woods," are widely known; and it was during trips in search of them that he obtained the series of nearly seven hundred negatives which practically constitute the present work. For the nature-lover, the lumberman, and especially for the student of the evolution of our arboreal flora, this mode of graphic presentation will prove of great help. Indeed, it is difficult to see how such a method can be surpassed. The volume treats of all the trees of the northern United States and Canada, two pages facing each other being devoted to each species.

For example, pages 228 and 229 are devoted to the sycamore. The names buttonwood and button-ball tree are given as synonyms, followed by the scientific title. On the first page are photographs of a branchlet bearing the mature leaves and fruit; a fruiting head separating, with scattered akenes and hairs; a branchlet from a vigorous shoot showing stipules; a branchlet in winter, and an example of the cup-shaped base of the petiole. These are all photographed on a background ruled into inch squares, giving at once the relative size. The winter branchlet of natural size is of especial value, as presenting clearly the winter characters of the tree. On the opposite page is a photograph of a large isolated trunk showing the general character of bark and branches, while a foot-rule laid against the tree shows proportions. The distribution of the sycamore is indicated by the shaded area on a two by two and a half-inch map. Another cut of about the same size shows the photographic appearance of a thin section of the wood magnified fifteen diameters. The rest of the page is filled with some three hundred words of text descriptive of the color, size, and abundance of the tree, and especially of its adaptability to commercial use. A few lines of fine print give technical characters of leaves, flowers, and fruit. A foot-note refers to page 437, where we find a synopsis of the family and genus. Following this synopsis is a well-compiled glossary and an index of both common and botanical names.

The photographs are excellent, and there is nothing but praise for the work as a whole. From the point of view of evolution its value is apparent when we review the char-

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acters of twenty-two species of oaks presented in regular sequence. This handbook should be widely useful in nature libraries, schools, and colleges.

"Ornithological and Other Oddities," by Frank Finn (John Lane Company), is a collection of thirty-eight short articles, which have appeared in various English publications. All but six deal with birds, and some of the subjects are of unusual interest. There are two criticisms of the volume itself. An unusually wide margin at the outer side of the page is balanced by almost none on the binding side, making perusal anything but easy; and it is difficult to understand why this book has been put out of the reach of many readers by a price of five dollars. Certain of the topics, such as courtship, the toilet of birds, talking and fighting birds, are far from new, and contain little more than a popular review of well-known facts. The most valuable portion is that dealing with the birds of India, a country where Mr. Finn has spent many years. This matter we wish that he had elaborated into a book, instead of burying it in one of the indefinable ornithological miscellanies which of late are appearing in numbers. New and interesting facts are related about the koel, brain-fever bird, and other Indian cuckoos, and about the colony of wild herons, cormorants, and snake-birds in the Calcutta Zoölogical Gardens. Year after year new species came to this haven of birds, and increased so that at last it was found necessary to shoot several hundred herons. This was done with discrimination, and without breaking up the colony as a whole. Every word of this account is full of interest. The domestic life of the dabchick, as observed by the author in India, is well told, and other subjects, worthy of more extended treatment, concern the feathered scavengers at Dhappa, and the treatment of animals in India. We hardly agree with the author that the concave-casqued hornbill "owes the yellow color of its neck and some of its wing feathers" solely to a free supply of oil from the oil-gland.

At the first autumn session of the French Académie de Médecine (October 1) Professor Grimbert of the Paris École de Pharmacie read a summary of the nature and quantity of medicaments furnished each year to the 219 city hospitals. Some of his figures, going back forty years, show fashion as well as progress in medicine; but, on the whole, they may be taken as indicating present therapeutical practice in France. In spite of recent synthetic products, "classic" remedies in many cases hold their own. The annual use of opium is 440 pounds, with 110 pounds of Sydenham's laudanum; extract of quinquina, 880 pounds; adhesive plaster of the old elaborate composition (diachylon), 4,400 pounds; and tincture of iodine, 6,600 pounds. Among chemical products always in favor are subnitrate of bismuth, 1,320 pounds; salicylate of soda for rheumatics, 880; bromide of potassium for nerves, 2,640; and glycerine, 121,000 pounds. The once universal physic calomel has only 66 pounds to its credit; nitrate of silver, 132; and cantharides, within twenty years, have sunk from 440 to 35 pounds. But from 10,000 to 12,000 leeches, belonging to the same period of medication, are ordered yearly, going along with a slow revival of bleeding in French practice. There is a considerable diminution in the use of certain remedies which, until lately, were constantly employed: salts of quinine from 165 to 110 pounds; antipyrine from 874 to 550 (but this corresponds with the rapid rise of newer preparations like pyramidon, aspirine, etc.); iodide of potassium from 2,640 to 1,240; iodide of sodium from 220 to 132 pounds. The diminution in the use of toxic antiseptics has been still more rapid: iodoform from 1,320 to 440; and phenic or carbolic acid from 26,400 to 11,000 pounds. These are doubtless supplied in part by the strict attention now paid to asepsy; but it may be noted that the use of formol has increased from 660 to 4,400 litres a year, and oxygenated water from 2,200 to 224,000 litres. As a consequence of the struggle undertaken by the medical profession in France against alcohol, the consumption of rum (its hospital shape) has sunk from 66,000 litres in 1900 to 27,400 in 1906—a cutting off of 40,000 American quarts, or nearly 60 per cent. in six years. The record of rise to favor for a new drug is held by salicylate of methyl, from 4½ to 1,540 pounds a year.

The general press has given altogether too sensational an air to the experiments of Yves Delage, professor at the Sorbonne, as reported to the French Academy of Sciences. He has continued with original results the line of investigation begun by Prof. Jacques Loeb of the University of California. So far from "creating living beings" these experiments concern only artificial parthenogenesis in animals like sea urchins, whose natural reproduction supposes differentiation of sex. M. Delage says:

> I had a purely theoretic idea that the succession of phenomena produced in the egg from the moment of fecundation consisted simply in a series of successive coagulations and liquefactions of the colloidal substances composing the egg. My experiments aimed at producing, by means of physical or chemical agents, these coagulations and liquefactions in proper order and time just as is done when the egg is fecundated naturally.

The ninth International Geographical Congress has been called to meet in Geneva from July 27 to August 6 next year. In connection with this meeting there will be ten excursions under leadership of prominent scholars. The Geographical Society of Geneva, which has just issued this preliminary announcement, will publish the final programme in January, 1908. The number of participants in the scientific excursions is to be limited.

Maurice Loewy, the French astronomer and director of the Paris Observatory, dropped dead on October 15 at a meeting of the National Board of French Observatories. He was in his seventy-fifth year. A Viennese by birth, he was educated in his native city, and became one of the most distinguished students at the observatory there. The prejudice against his Jewish origin, however, stood in the way of his professional advancement in Vienna, and Leverrier invited him to come to the Paris Observatory as his student. In 1864 Leverrier appointed Loewy his assistant at the observatory. In 1872 he became a member of the Bureau of Longitudes, and in the following year of the Academy of Sciences. With a reorganization of the observatory, in 1873, Loewy was placed at the head of the division of instruments, and upon the death of Leverrier he was installed as director of the institution. In 1882 he headed a scientific party to Cape Horn, as a result of which he published a remarkable treatise correcting existing data on the paths of some of the heavenly bodies. In addition to his early investigations of longitude, Loewy's chief contributions to the science of astronomy were his discoveries concerning the influence of the planets on the photosphere of the sun, and concerning twin stars. He has made some delicate calculations on the distances between astral bodies and the earth, and has improved methods of calculation in maritime science. His monographs have been published in the records of the Viennese Academy, in the *Comptes rendus* of the Paris Academy of Sciences, and in the *Annales* of the Paris Observatory.

Charles Stewart, conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Hunterian professor of human and comparative anatomy, has just died in London at the age of sixty-seven.

Drama.

A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare: The Tragedie of Antonie and Cleopatra. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $4 net.

There is no question as to the satisfaction with which Shakesperean scholars receive a new volume of Dr. Furness's monumental edition. It is no small benefaction to present the hard-pressed student with an accurate reprint of the Folio text, with the pith of the commentary of two centuries, textual and interpretative, the history of research into date and sources, and the record of the stage tradition. In addition to these features, the present volume contains a reprint of the passages from Plutarch's life of Anthony used by Shakespeare, of the account of Cleopatra by Dion Cassius, of Dryden's "All for Love," and summaries of some twenty other dramatic treatments of the story. Dr. Furness's skill in condensation and selection is once more triumphantly exhibited, and the former standard of painstaking accuracy is upheld. For all these things he deserves our warmest gratitude.

It has been often observed that in the later volumes of this edition the comments of the editor appear with greater fulness and frequency than in the earlier. This tendency has now reached such proportions that the new volume contains more of Dr. Furness than of any other one critic. We thus have a new as well as a variorum edition. The most striking characteristic of Dr. Furness as an editor, as distinct from a compiler, is his loyalty to the text of the First Folio. The conservative tendency of the last generation of Shakespearean textual critics becomes in him, as it did in Knight, all but an idolatry. After a few pages the reader finds himself assuming that the final sentences of a note on a textual difficulty will seek to decide the controversy in favor of the Folio reading, if that is in the remotest degree possible. This method, one must admit, is im-

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measurably preferable to such rash emendation as destroys the value of a text like Hudson's; yet, on the other hand, it is well to remember that the circumstances of publication and the standard of workmanship in the edition of 1623 assure a fairly large percentage of error. Dr. Furness's own estimate of from sixty to a hundred and twenty necessary corrections in a single play should warn us against a policy of following the Folio at all costs. A few examples will show to what extremes he is prepared to go. In the speech of Charmian (II., i., 4), "Oh, that I knewe this Husband, which you say, must *change* his Hornes with Garlands," all but two nineteenth-century editors have accepted Theobald's emendation of "change" to "charge," in the familiar sense of "load." Dr. Furness returns to "change," in the sense of "indifferently changing the symbols of disgrace with the chaplets of marriage." But remembering that the horns, the symbols of disgrace, already imply marriage, it is hard to find sense in such a "change"; and it is not quite fair to call the alternation of *n* to *r* the substitution of another word. Again, in Anthony's speech (I., ii., 186),

> I shall breake
> The cause of our Expedience to the Queene,
> And get her *love* to part,

modern editors, with one or two exceptions, have emended "love" to "leave," a change elsewhere necessary in the Folio. Dr. Furness retains "love," giving weight to Capell's point that it would be beneath Anthony's dignity to get leave of any one. But "leave" in this sense is a formal word, in which the idea of permission is often reduced to the vanishing point. The same consideration answers Dr. Furness's own reason that Anthony's previous sentence, "Let our officers have notice what we purpose," makes a later leave-getting absurd. At times such extreme defences of the old copy seem due to insufficient attention to the larger context. In Cæsar's speech (I., iv., 44),

> It hath bin taught us from the primall state
> That he which is was wisht, untill he were:
> And the ebb'd man,
> Ne're lov'd till ne're worth love,
> Comes *fear'd*, by being lack'd,

Theobald, followed by all except Collier and Knight, alters "fear'd" to "dear'd." To us it seems clear that "he which is" refers to Cæsar, now in power, but becoming unpopular, and that "the ebb'd man" is Pompey, out of power, but, as stated by Messala in the previous speech, "belov'd of those that only have fear'd Cæsar." It was on this interpretation that Theobald made his alteration; but Dr. Furness returns to "fear'd," ignoring, as it seems to us, the bearing of Messala's speech, which indicates the point of Cæsar's moralizing. Opinions may differ in single instances, but as to the general fact there can be no doubt that Dr. Furness's ardor in changing to the text of 1623 leads him frequently into desperate situations.

The prefaces of these volumes are always lively and interesting. They seem to be written after the long toil of the compilation is over, and the editor is allowing himself to relax. Thus they are often whimsical, sometimes sparkling and jocular, sometimes indicating weariness and a doubt as to the value of the whole laborious business. In any case, they are not always to be taken as representing the editor's sober and fixed opinion; for they occasionally contradict that opinion as expressed in the body of the volumes. For this reason, we do not seek to controvert what seems to us an exaggeration of the nobility of the characters of Cleopatra and Octavius, nor the outburst against the study of Shakespeare's source, especially as elsewhere in the book Dr. Furness points out the high value of just such study. More serious is his insistence on the theory that many corruptions of the text are due to the hypothetical reader to the compositor. It is no longer safe, in view of Guy M. Carleton's researches, to base inferences on the alleged practice in early printing offices of reading copy aloud to the compositor. The external evidence for such a practice has been disposed of, and the internal evidence afforded in the present volume can be explained by the fact that a compositor or transcriber using his eyes on the copy may still make mistakes from a confusion of sounds in his mind's ear.

But, be it repeated, differences of opinion with regard to the soundness of Dr. Furness's original contributions, do not affect the high value to be placed upon the main purpose of his work and the splendid manner in which he continues to carry it out.

About December 1 the Macmillan Company will publish "Faust: A Drama," by Stephen Phillips.

Lovers of Elizabethan literature will find much pleasure in reading Pietro Bardi's scholarly translation of Marlowe's "Faustus"—"La Tragica Storia del Dottor Fausto" (Bari: Lateraza). It is interesting particularly to see how readily the verse of Marlowe goes over into Italian prose. Apparently the expansiveness and marked rhetorical flavor of modern Italian make it an appropriate vehicle for this sort of translation. Of the version, with the accompanying notes and introduction, little but good is to be said. At a few points, however, the translator has quailed unnecessarily before the audacities of the original. For example:

Fu questo il volto che *spinse mille navi nel mare?*

seems a tame rendering for the famous

Was this the face that *launched* a thousand ships?

The more drastic *varò* (launched) seems possible and preferable. Or take the line

See, see where Christ's blood *streams* in the firmament!

Vedi dovo il sangue di Cristo *irriga* il firmamento!

The literal rendering misses the metaphor which "streams" certainly is in this case. *Raggia* or even *balena* would give the comet-like effect intended. Evidently the translator has been misled by supposing streams must be logically congruous with the ensuing "A drop, a single drop," etc. The Elizabethan metaphor seldom advanced with such Quintilianian regularity. But such lapses are rare, and the prettily made brochure does credit to Italian scholarship. Since, except for fragments, this is a pioneer version in Italian, one may regret that Mr. Bullen's composite and arbitrarily eclectic text was adopted. To parallel the texts of 1604 and 1616 seems the ideal, or if this be impracticable, to stand loyally by the fuller version.

"The Step-Sister," by Charles Klein, produced in the Garrick Theatre on Monday evening, was a great disappointment. Instead of being in any sense a kindred work to "The Lion and the Mouse," it proved to be conventional domestic melodrama of a third-rate kind, of which the humor, the pathos, and the incidents, with very few exceptions, were alike mechanical. Some of the characters exhibited a certain inventiveness, but the general impression conveyed by the performance was one of cheap theatricality.

Music.

Alfred Bruneau. By Arthur Hervey. New York: John Lane Co. $1 net.

The late Edvard Grieg was for several decades one of the most popular of composers, yet up to two years before his death there was no biography of him in any language except the Norwegian. Of Saint-Saëns, who, now that Grieg is no more, must be called the greatest of living composers, there exists to this day no life except a short one in German. Dvorák, though dead since 1904, still awaits his biographer; so do Massenet, Goldmark, Paderewski, and even the much-discussed Richard Strauss, to whom the Germans alone have devoted biographic volumes. Our own Edward MacDowell has been honored, thanks to an English publisher, John Lane, with a monograph in the series of Living Masters of Music—a title which, it is to be feared, will soon be as inappropriate for him as it is now for Grieg. To the same series belongs the book of Arthur Hervey on Alfred Bruneau, a Frenchman who thus receives biographic attention before his countryman Saint-Saëns, whose junior he is by twenty-two years.

Maybe the uneventfulness of the lives of most composers accounts for the scant attention paid them by bookmakers—but no, for how about Liszt, whose life was full of romance, which will be revealed to English readers for the first time when James Huneker completes his two volumes? In the case of Bruneau, not only has his life been barren of stirring events, but his music is so little known in England and America that one is rather surprised to come across this volume. Those, however, who are interested in French musical developments will be glad to have it; and probably it will serve the useful purpose of calling the attention of our performing musicians to works which perhaps would be as much appreciated here as they are in Paris. The attitude of the musicians and managers is often mysterious and incomprehensible. Mr. Hervey expresses his surprise that Bruneau's opera, "L'Attaque du Moulin," after creating a profound sensation in London (the *Times* pronounced it "a masterpiece of art . . . a story of thrilling human interest . . . an opera the like of which has seldom been seen"), was afterwards unaccountably neglected. But this is no unusual thing. In New York, Paderewski's "Manru" was, toward the end of one season, sung before four crowded and enthusiastic audiences; yet that was the last ever heard of it.

Mr. Hervey goes so far as to claim for M. Bruneau that he "created a special style of musical drama"; and he is no doubt right, though the word special does not in

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this case signify original. His melodies—he is sufficiently old-fashioned to have melodies—are his own, but his system is Wagnerian. Bruneau's operas are an adaptation of the Wagnerian system of *Leitmotiv* to modern French realism. In his subjects, indeed, he represents the antipode of the great German. "In ordinary life," says our author, "people do not express their thoughts in song, and it is in order that this apparent absurdity should be lessened that Wagner chose legendary subjects for most of his works." Bruneau, on the other hand, declares that "nothing is so contrary to modernity as the return to the clouds of the legend; nothing is so opposed to the spirit of our race as the conception of happiness in death"—a comment which does not indicate an excessively deep comprehension of the spirit of Wagner's poems.

In the opera "Messidor," Bruneau made a new departure by discarding verse. Berlioz had held the opinion that prose was better suited for operatic texts than verse, but he never put his belief into practice. Gounod went farther; he began setting to music a play in prose, but for some reason or other did not finish it; so it remained for Bruneau to carry out the plan. His collaborator was Émile Zola, who also prepared the "books" for the other operas of Bruneau. His association with this eminent novelist is, indeed, the most interesting phase in the life of Bruneau, as it affords us a glimpse of his character. Bruneau was struggling hard for recognition, and was just beginning to be appreciated when the Dreyfus case came up. During this trial he remained the faithful companion of Zola, being ever at his side. "Strange though it may seem," says Mr. Hervey, "the fact of an artist being known to belong to the unpopular camp was sufficient to prejudice some people against his works, and Bruneau found this to his cost." But the storm blew over, and he is now coming into his own.

Bruneau is one of the leading musical critics of the French metropolis and the author of some valuable books on music in France and in Russia. He has given a vivid account of his conservatory days, when he was a pupil of Massenet. That eminent opera composer, "his face encircled by a short and silky fair beard, his long hair brushed back," used to sit at the piano, singing with his caressing yet penetrating voice some example of Gluck, of Wagner, of Saint-Saëns, while some fifty young students from all parts of the world, surrounded him, following intently the music he was passionately analyzing. To the more advanced students he taught instrumentation at his home; to them he played the music of his operas as soon as it was written, and he had the queer habit of scribbling on the pages of his manuscript from day to day remarks on the weather and of persons he had met—"something like an orchestrated edition of the Journal of the Goncourt brothers."

The festivals held in Portland and Bangor early in October are the great musical events of the year in Maine. By means of them Mr. and Mrs. William R. Chapman have done more for the development of a love of music in that State than all other factors combined. No fewer than thirty-six towns now coöperate in making these festivals notable, and there is a healthful rivalry among them to excel at rehearsals as well as at the public performances. Some of the greatest singers in the world have also been thus brought to Maine. This year Emma Calvé was the biggest star, and all Maine turned out to honor her and enjoy her rare art. Among the other artists were Janet Spencer, Daniel Beddoe, Cecil Fanning, Clifford Wiley, Virginia Wilson, Renée Chemet. With a chorus of 1,000 voices "Samson and Delilah" was sung without cuts.

The Olive Mead Quartet gives its first New York concert on Thursday evening, January 2, later than its usual date of opening, on account of a Western tour, which includes engagements on the Pacific Coast.

Harold Bauer will play one of the MacDowell sonatas at his American recitals this season. Other novelties on his programmes will be his own arrangement of an organ piece by César Franck, pieces by Debussy, "some Hungarian melodies of Bach quite unknown," and a suite by Albeniz, based on Spanish national airs.

An important sale of autographs is to be held by Loe Liepmannsohn in Berlin on November 4 and 5. The collection is particularly rich in musical manuscripts. Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, Haydn, Liszt, Mozart, Schubert, Wagner, and others are represented.

Art.

Die Malerische Decoration der San Francesco Kirche zu Assisi: Ein Beitrag zur Lösung der Cimabue Frage. Von Andreas Aubert. Leipzig: W. Hierseman.

Dr. Aubert's book is a careful study of a much disputed question, and, so far as its main issues are concerned, it is the most conclusive essay that has as yet appeared upon the subject. In undertaking the rehabilitation of Cimabue as an artistic personality worthy of his traditional fame, the author has sought to confute recent negative criticism, which, in its more extreme partisans has gone to the point of reducing Cimabue to the mere shadow of a name. As was to be expected, he goes about his work in the spirit of an advocate, and his counter-plea is as energetic as it is uncompromising. Dr. Aubert may fairly be said to have won his case, and to have set the real Cimabue before the still skeptical public in a clear, and, as it may appear to many, a new light. His brief for the Florentine master, however, is far from being a mere piece of controversial argument; it is as well an admirable example of constructive criticism. Dr. Aubert further deserves the rare distinction of having written a book which he may justly call his own. He has set out in the beginning with independent ideas, and has remained, from start to finish, quite unaffected by the numberless theories which have been advanced on the subject. In fact, he fails even to mention some of the more important, and confines his quotations to a few of his opponents. But we gladly forgive him such omissions in the pleasure of reading a book which, for once, is something more than a mere compilation or a dull repetition.

The author's enthusiastic admiration of the art of the thirteenth century, and the repeated insistence upon its monumentally decorative quality, with which he prefaces his studies, are welcome and timely, for there is perhaps no division of Occidental art which is less rightly understood. With all that has been written of late, it has remained a habit to treat this period from a purely archæologic standpoint. From any such narrowness, Dr. Aubert is wholesomely free, and his appreciative defence of the neglected giants of pre-Giottesque painting wins our sympathies at once.

In his opening chapters, the writer claims perhaps too much originality for what he terms the "method of the two parallel lines"—*i. e.*, the parallel and contemporary study of form and ornament which underlies his researches. Still, if he cannot be called the discoverer of such a system, he certainly has used it to its best advantage in connection with this particular problem of Trecento painting. Dr. Aubert begins his examination of the mural decorations of the Church of San Francesco at Assisi with a few remarks on the early frescoes of the Lower Church, and then passes to those which adorn the walls of the right transept in the Upper Church. These works seem to us to have been carried on by the same hand into the upper walls of the neighboring apse; but we fully agree that they are quite distinct from, and in spirit and date earlier than, the remaining frescoes of the two transepts, the vaulted ceiling above the high-altar, and the apse—all of which, in spite of the oft-repeated assertions to the contrary, are obviously the product of a single personality, whom the author chooses to term in the beginning the "Great Unknown." That this great artist is in reality no other than Cimabue himself, it is his constant effort to prove in the succeeding pages. And this, to our mind, he does prove in a most conclusive way, passing in review and close examination all the wall and panel paintings hitherto given to the great Florentine, and ending with his one documented work, the mosaic in the Pisan Duomo, which, as Dr. Aubert rightly says, remains to the present day, in spite of successive restorations, a priceless and unassailable document to be used as a basis for a critical test of the artist's style. We lack space to follow the writer here in the gradual unfolding of his theories, and in his painstaking discussion of the various works which he undertakes to analyze. It is enough to say that, in the exposition of his ideas, he is always lucid and generally compelling, taking little for granted, and trusting nothing to chance, leaving behind him, in fact, a sense of solidity and seriousness which we may go far to find in most books on similar subjects.

Nor does the author limit himself to Cimabue alone. His main theme naturally leads him into a study of other phases of painting of the period, and more especially of the remaining decorations of the Upper Church at Assisi. He submits the long series of frescoes which adorn the upper walls of the nave to a searching analysis, the results of which, if in this case not always conclusive, are full of suggestion. He is far from winding up his conclusions

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regarding these works with the dogmatic assertiveness of the average German critic (Dr. Aubert, by the way, is not a German, but a Scandinavian), and is wisely content with leaving them to unnamed masters of the Roman school, until a more concentrated study may satisfactorily distinguish their subtler differences of style. In his remarks, again, on the famous cycle of paintings from the life of St. Francis—to this day the most mooted problem in the history of pre-Giottesque art—he reflects the unpublished doubts of many in regard to Giotto's traditional authorship of these much discussed works. But here, also, he is judiciously non-committal as to their possible creators, and, instead of indulging in a speculative game of attributions, remains content with his very persuasive and critical arguments against the probability of their Giottesque paternity.

Although we agree with Dr. Aubert in almost all the main points of his argument, we cannot always accept his opinions regarding certain side issues. To mention a single instance, it has been far from proved that the Ruccellai Madonna is really a work of Duccio, any more than that it is really the picture painted in 1285 in fulfillment of a contract with that painter. That it is a Sienese work is beyond doubt, but the probability is that it is a creation not of Duccio himself, but of an early and unknown contemporary and follower of that master. But here, as in other cases, Dr. Aubert's opinions on outward matters do not intrinsically affect the logical thread of his main discourse. His book calls for far more than passing notice, and provokes special comparison with the latest writer upon the same subject, Adolfo Venturi, the fourth volume of whose History of Italian Art has already been reviewed in these columns, and who, as regards Cimabue, has arrived quite independently at very similar conclusions. Dr. Aubert's Cimabue, however, is by far the more clearly defined and the more critically constructed of the two, and we venture even to say that future research will merely build on his foundation.

The Montross gallery in this city has started unusually early this season with an exhibition of American painters, living and dead. Among the artists represented are George Innes, John La Farge, Eastman Johnson, Elihu Vedder, George Fuller, Homer Martin, L. L. Lathrop, William M. Chase, Childe Hassam, A. P. Ryder, Charles Melville Dewey, Willard L. Metcalf, Kenyon Cox, T. L. Dewing, Horatio Walker, J. Alden Weir, H. Siddons Mowbray, Elliott Daingerfield, and J. Francis Murphy. A collection of mezzotints and stipples, principally of the latter part of the eighteenth century, are to be seen at Koppel's gallery, in this city. Most of them are engraved from portraits of Reynolds and George Morland's scenes of rural life. Wunderlich & Co. of this city will exhibit till November 4 selected etchings by D. Y. Cameron.

The National Gallery in London has been undergoing a thorough rearrangement under the new director, Sir Charles Holroyd. Almost all screens on which pictures were hung have been done away with; they blocked up the space so that one could not get so good a general survey of the rooms as at present. The pictures they displayed have all found places on the walls without overcrowding. The works of each master are kept together, and those belonging to each school of painting, always in separate rooms, have now been more carefully classified according to the latest authorities. The arrangement is not quite complete yet, and the official catalogue will not be forthcoming for some months.

Several important discoveries are reported from Rome: During the removal of an old house at the foot of the Tarpeian rock in Rome the statue of an old woman carrying a basket was found. It is realistic in style and belongs to the same period as the well-known statue of the old woman with the wine-jug in the Capitoline Museum. Probably these statues served to adorn the market halls situated in that neighborhood. The excavations which Prof. Dante Vaglieri is conducting on the Palatine have led to important finds, including remains of a temple of the sixth century, B. C., dedicated to Victory. It is situated on the slope of the Palatine, and faced the Circus Maximus. Near Santa Maria della Vittoria many remains of the oldest walls of Rome have been found.

At Prinias in Crete remains of an archaic Greek temple and fragments of its sculptural decoration have been unearthed. The east side of the temple was surmounted by a pediment containing statues. Not enough has been found to make out the whole composition, but the extant remains show a procession of warriors carrying shields and lances. Fragments of votive figures and cult images have also come to light. Among these is the figure of Rhea seated on a throne, similar in style to the statues from the Sacred Way at Branchidæ. The base of the throne has also been found. It is ornamented with reliefs representing lions and stags. A number of iron weapons, such as arrow and lance-heads, knives and double axes were discovered on the same site.

A private dispatch received in this city announces the death of Prof. Adolf Furtwängler last week in Athens. Professor Furtwängler was born in Freiburg-i-Br. in 1853, and received his education there and in Leipzig and Munich. He early devoted himself to archæology and classical art, and in 1878-79 took part in the excavations at Olympia. His university career led him to Bonn, then to Berlin, where he was appointed professor extraordinary, and finally, in 1894, to Munich, where he was professor in the University and conservator of the museum of plaster casts. His publications make a long list; among them may be mentioned: "Eros in der Vasenmalerei," "Plinius und seine Quellen über die bildenden Künste," "Die Bronzefunde aus Olympia," "Beschreibung der Vasensammlung im Antiquarium der königlichen Museen zu Berlin," "Meisterwerke der griechischen Plastik," "Die antiken Gemmen; Geschichte der Steinschneidekunst im klassischen Altertum," "Denkmäler griechischer und römischer Skulptur," and "Griechische Vasenmalerei."

The death is announced from Cologne of Prof. Carl Aldenhoven, in his sixty-fifth year. He was director of the Wallraf-Richartz museum, and had written much on art subjects, his chief work being "Geschichte der Kölner Malerschule."

Finance.

"SENTIMENT" AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENT.

Contrary to an impression which had begun rather generally to prevail a fortnight ago, that matters were mending in financial markets, the Stock Exchange during the past week has witnessed further liquidation, as violent in its way as that of March and August. Prices of important stocks have declined below the previous low level of the year, with the loss of all of the gain since the successful New York city bond issue of September 10. The most notable fact about the movement was the explanation commonly assigned on Wall Street; it was, that the market was breaking because of "adverse sentiment." Last week, the New York Public Service Commission's inquiry into the New York street railway system produced testimony showing on its face something much like misappropriation of funds. Up to that time the stock market had received with apathy, if not indifference, the sufficiently unpleasant developments in these hearings; the common idea was that the incidents were of a restricted and local character, and did not affect the run of values as a whole.

Anthony N. Brady's testimony of a week ago, however, that he sold to the Metropolitan Securities Company for $250,000 a paper railway with nothing but a franchise, that the company had paid him $965,000, and had instructed him to remit the $715,000 balance in checks of his own to the five conspicuous "insiders" of the street railway group, came with a genuine shock to Wall Street. The men involved in this startling disclosure all possess large wealth, and occupy important positions in great corporations, here and in Philadelphia. Immediately, in response to these disclosures, the stock market broke, and no other explanation was heard on Wall Street except the moral effect of the "Brady testimony."

People naturally ask how such revelations break the price of stocks. Sometimes the laying bare of such a scandal so unsettles confidence, among investors as a class, that they rush to turn their securities into cash. Something like this occurred in the New York bank failures, which in 1884 followed misuse of funds by the presidents of the institutions. In that episode, however, the investing public was actuated less by dislike of the scandals themselves than by fear that the whole structure of credit might be brought down if the methods employed by the wrecked Marine and Metropolitan Banks had been generally practised. The case of the street railway disclosures is not quite the same. This company, with its capital of $52,000,000, has, it is true, been placed in the hands of receivers, apparently as a result of corrupt "inside" management. Nevertheless, no intelligent investor was likely to draw the sudden inference that exactly similar influences were at work in all other companies. Therefore, it is not to be supposed that the real investor sold in quantity as a result of the unpleasant news. Of such liquidation there were, in fact, few evidences.

But if the incident did not cause investment selling, it may have stopped invest-

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ment buying; and what was at once apparent on the Stock Exchange was that the outside buying orders, which had been fairly numerous a week before, seemed to have stopped entirely. With this support withdrawn, it was comparatively easy for speculators for the decline to attack the market, breaking down prices and thereby undermining the position of speculators for the rise who, at the lower range of prices, found themselves forced to sell because the collateral on their bank loans had shrunk in value. To what extent even this impairment of public confidence will go is an open question; doubtless the result depends in part on the course of this investigation, and others which may follow.

Pending this break in stocks, Wall Street has largely devoted itself to discussing the way out of its dilemma. On this point, opinions differ oddly. In some quarters, one may hear that the whole investigation is objectionable because the exposure has caused this turn for the worse. This argument, if consistently applied, would go rather further even than those who used it in Wall Street desire; it could be invoked against all exposure of financial wrongdoing. On the other hand, the point is made in important banking circles that the only way to restore public confidence is to punish the malefactors, though they may be ten times millionaires, just as if they were common criminals. In this argument there is at least this much of force—that exemplary punishment could certainly do more than any other expedient to prevent repetition of such abuses.

It may be asked whether, after all, Wall Street may not have exaggerated the influence of the Metropolitan affair. That it has exerted an unfavorable influence, there can be little doubt; whether it was the sole cause for the collapse is less certain. The tightening of the money market, notably in New York, since the opening of October, has already been referred to in this column; only a week ago the New York bank position was so weak that fair probability existed of a deficit in reserves, unless outstanding loans could be reduced. They were reduced nearly six million dollars in the statement issued last Saturday, a reduction unmistakably due to Stock Exchange liquidation. That is as much as to say that the selling of stocks on Wall Street, for whatever cause, may have been necessary and inevitable to the bringing the banks back to a normal position.

Aside from this, it was remarked on the Stock Exchange that last week's most urgent selling came not from America, but from certain Amsterdam institutions, which presumably held large quantities of our stocks in connection with last year's speculation in "Americans," and which could apparently carry these stocks no longer. Clearly it would be absurd to ascribe this European selling to the street railway incident. No doubt the increasing signs of trade reaction—notably illustrated by the Union Pacific's order for cutting down expenditure—added their influence. To the problem of retrenchment by corporations and relaxation of industrial activity, however, there are two different sides. Unpleasant as the process may be in its ordinary effects, people must not overlook the fact that nearly a year ago, responsible heads of these very corporations were expressing the hope that what they called "trade relaxation" might be near at hand, since only through such reduction in the demands on the general stock of capital could the financial situation as a whole be restored to equilibrium.

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Bates, Katharine Lee. From Gretna Green to Land's End. Crowell. $2 net.
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Griffith, Elmer C. The Rise and Development of the Gerrymander. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. $1.25.
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